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PRICE TWO CENTS

GOVERNOR FOSS SIGNS THE BILL TO ANNEX HYDE PARK TO BOSTON

Act Now Goes Before the Voters of Two Places at Next State Election for Ratification or Rejection.

TAKES EFFECT IN 1912

House Receives Favorable Report on Measure to Remove Beach Reservations From Metropolitan District

Governor Foss today signed the bill annexing the town of Hyde Park to the city of Boston.

The act is not to take full effect unless accepted by a majority of the registered voters of Boston and Hyde Park present and voting thereon at the next state election.

If accepted by the people of the two municipalities the act will take effect after Tuesday next following the first Monday, 1912.

The bill contains a proviso that until constitutionally and legally changed the town is to continue to be, for the purpose of electing its representatives and senators to the Legislature, part of the county of Norfolk; for the purpose of electing a councillor, a part of the second councillor district; and for the purpose of representing a representative in Congress a part of the twelfth congressional district.

All the public property of the town of Hyde Park, including all rights, claims, liens, trusts and immunities are invested by the act in the city of Boston, which city becomes liable for all the debts and liabilities of the town.

The annexation bill was presented in the Legislature by Representative Davis W. Murray of Hyde Park at the solicitation of a number of prominent citizens of the town, including public officials of the town and large real estate holders.

At the hearing on the bill given by the committee on Metropolitan affairs there was little opposition to the proposition, while many appeared in support.

It was said at the hearing that the majority of the citizens of the town desired annexation, as they thought that such a step would mean increased real estate valuation, better fire protection service, more public improvements and admission to the Boston five-cent street car fare zone.

If annexed Hyde Park would add 15,507 to the population of Boston, according to the latest figures issued at the town clerk's office today.

Assesses Cost on State

The committee on metropolitan affairs reported in the House today a bill providing that the cost of the Revere Beach and Nantasket Beach reservations shall hereafter be assessed upon the entire state, instead of upon the cities and towns in the metropolitan district, as at present.

The bill abolishing the sitting of the supreme court at Worcester was passed to be engrossed without division.

Without debate, the House rejected, as recommended by the committee on cities, Mayor Fitzgerald's bill authorizing the sale at auction of certain liquor licenses in the city of Boston.

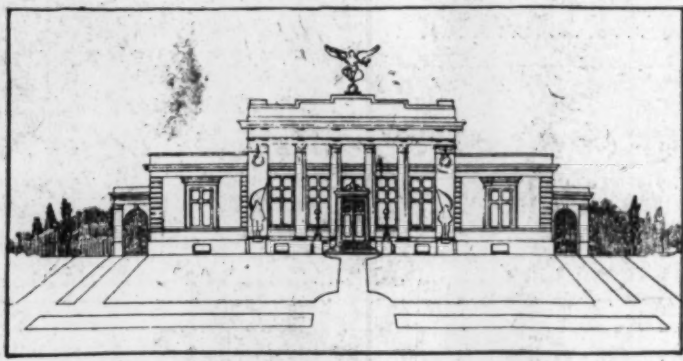
The Pleasant street widening bill was ordered to a third reading without debate.

Mr. Morrill of Haverhill moved to substitute for the anti-monopoly bill reported by the committee on judiciary his own bill providing that if at any time the prices of necessities shall rise the attorney-general shall make a judicial investigation of the cause thereof, if requested by 100 citizens to do so.

Mr. Saunders of Clinton opposed substitution; he said three anti-monopoly bills were presented to the judiciary committee this year, and it has drafted one bill which covers all three and in his opinion fully covers them.

Mr. Morrill contended that the committee bill contains an immunity clause and that any person summoned before

MELROSE SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL DESIGN



(George F. Newton, architect.)

READY TO START MELROSE APPEAL FOR A MEMORIAL

Details of a five-day campaign for \$38,000 to be started this evening in Melrose in aid of the proposed memorial building to be built by the city, were completed this afternoon by the committee of the Melrose Soldiers and Sailors Association.

The canvass will be started with a meeting this evening in Y. M. C. A. hall and close on the evening of Memorial day, when it is expected by the committee the entire sum will be in hand to complete the fund of \$38,000 needed to construct the building.

The city has appropriated \$45,000 for the building, former Alderman John F. Slayton has contributed \$17,500 and the rest will be raised by the association.

CABINET FOR MEXICO IS ANNOUNCED JUST BEFORE DIAZ RETIRES

MEXICO CITY.—The new cabinet is officially announced in view of the expected retirement of President Diaz today as follows, with the exception of the minister of justice, who is not yet selected:

Finance.—Ernesto Madero.
Interior.—Emilio Vasquez Gomez.
Instruction.—Dr. Francisco Vasquez Gomez.
Fomento.—Manuel Calero.
War.—Gen. Eugenio Razon.
Communications.—Manuel Bonilla.
Foreign relations (sub-secretary).—Bartolome Carbajal y Rosas.
Rafael Hernandez Madero probably will be agreed upon as the minister of justice. He was suggested by Madero.
Ernesto Madero is president of the bank of Nuevo Leon in Monterrey. He is an uncle of Francisco I. Madero, Jr., and probably the wealthiest of the Madero family.

President Diaz intends, it is said, to lay his resignation before the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon in person. Vice-President Corral's resignation is reported to have been received and it also will be transmitted to the chamber. Just prior to the resignation of the President, it is expected all the members of the cabinet except Minister de la Barra will resign.

Just when General Diaz will leave Mexico is not generally known, but it is certain not many days will elapse between his resignation and his departure. With him will go his entire family.

It had been thought that the journey to France would be made in an ordinary steamer, but the French legation, acting on the request of the French cruiser, asked its government to place a cruiser at the general's disposition. There is one now at Jamaica.

Almost coincident with the resignation

FRANCONIA BRINGS 1781 PASSENGERS

On her second trip to Boston the new Cunard liner Franconia, Capt. A. Smith, reached port late this afternoon and went to her berth at the Boston & Albany docks in East Boston. She brought 105 saloon, 391 second cabin and 1285 steerage passengers, from Liverpool and Queenstown.

Among the saloon passengers were Sir Samuel Faure, J. G. Kellogg, Mrs. F. M. DeMeli and M. S. Greenough.

FREE LIST TO PASS WITH RECIPROCITY SAYS MR. GARDNER

WASHINGTON.—Both the reciprocity and free list bills will be passed by the Senate, said Representative Gardner of Massachusetts today, because reciprocity has a majority in the Senate and will be finally brought to a vote, and then the insurgents, for the sake of doing something for their farmer constituents, will vote for the free list bill.

This is not the general opinion, however, which is that, irrespective of what happens to reciprocity, the free list bill will be allowed to stay in the finance committee room until Congress meets in regular session next December.

The House decided to admit Arizona and New Mexico to statehood, but approval of the constitution of both states is withheld until the people have voted on certain proposed amendments to them.

No roll call was demanded on the final vote on Tuesday afternoon. On a preceding motion to recommit the resolution, made by Mr. Mann, Republican leader, 31 Republicans voted with the Democrats, defeating the motion, 214 to 57.

The resolution requires Arizona to

PIER DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH BOSTON TO BE URGED IN HOUSE

Resolutions will be offered by Representative John F. McCarthy tomorrow in the House on behalf of the South Boston Citizens' Association favoring the immediate development of Boston inner harbor by the equipment of the Commonwealth piers with buildings, appliances, railroad connections and street approaches. An expenditure of \$1,000,000 and the best passenger and freight facilities of the Atlantic coast is asked. The association also favors the immediate expenditure of \$3,000,000 authorized for the filling-in of the Commonwealth flats and the construction of piers and docks thereon, together with the continuance of pier construction on the Commonwealth lands in South Boston as soon as the present pier is equipped.

"BUFFALO BILL" SHOW CARS ARE THROWN OFF RAILS

LOWELL, Mass.—The second section of the "Buffalo Bill" show train partly left the rails at Brookside early today. The train was made up mostly of cars containing the trained animals. Three men were injured.

The trouble, it is believed, was caused by an extending shoe on the special train striking a switch bar at a junction a short distance from Brookside. It was two miles to the nearest telegraph station, but Colonel Cody, who was in his office car of the long train, soon sent a message to Boston and Lowell for aid to the injured.

The show trains were coming from Fitchburg to this city. The second section, consisting of 28 passenger and animal cars, and carrying 400 people and a large number of animals, had reached the Brookside station and was crossing a switch leading to a siding. Colonel Cody's private car was attached to this section of the train.

Most of the cars were heavy animal cars, of steel construction. As the train passed over the siding a truck on one of the cars was ripped off. The next car to the one that lost its trucks took the switch at right angles, one end going on the main line, and the rear end going to the side track.

The car in the rear of this rolled over on its side. The fourth car was also smashed when it jumped the track. The wrecked cars contained elephants, horses, burros and buffaloes, as well as a number of men who were in charge of the animals, and the injured men were riding in the car that held the buffaloes.

When the car was derailed the men were imprisoned within its steel sides. When exits through the roof were made for the imprisoned employees, relief men began chopping through the side of the large car. In the car were six elephants, four horses and 14 burros. Two burros were killed.

MOHONK CONFERENCE HEARS CARNEGIE PLAN FOR PEACE IN DETAIL

Nicholas Murray Butler, for the Trustees, Says Work of Foundation Will Be Under Three Divisions.

MR. SMILEY SPEAKS

Founder of the Gathering Reviews the Successes of Arbitration Courts at the Hague and Elsewhere.

LAKE MOHONK, N. Y.—Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and presiding officer of the Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration, made the first announcement of the plans of the Andrew Carnegie peace commission recently endowed by a gift of \$10,000,000 at the opening session today.

The trustees of the fund will organize

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IVERNIA PASSENGERS LANDED AFTER SHE STRIKES A LEDGE

Cunard Liner Hits Daunts Rock Just as She Is Completing Her Journey From Boston to Queenstown.

WATER IN HOLD

Many Persons on Board From This City—Chamber of Commerce Engages Another Ship for Its Trip.

QUEENSTOWN.—The nearly 800 passengers carried by the Cunard liner Ivernia were taken off on lighters today and the ship, which left Boston a week ago in command of Capt. Thomas Potter, was beached in Kinlock channel in Queenstown harbor with a hole in her side, having struck Daunts rock in a fog early today.

There is 25 feet of water in her

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ATTORNEYS URGE JUDGE BROWN IN FOURTH SESSION

A petition signed by several hundred lawyers was presented to Chief Justice Aiken of the superior court today, asking him to assign Judge Brown to the fourth session again next year. Judge Brown has been in that station three years, and has had charge of the trial list. Under his management the sessions have been run continuously and trials have been expedited. His work has been satisfactory both to plaintiff and defendant lawyers, and nearly every lawyer practicing in the Suffolk superior court signed the petition.

PRESBYTERIANS NAME LOUISVILLE

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Louisville, Ky., was today chosen as the next meeting place by the Northern Presbyterian General Assembly.

Dr. W. D. Grant of Northumberland, Pa., who is being tried on a charge of heresy before the judicial commission made an appeal in his own behalf Tuesday not only defending his views, but asserting they were the views held by the members of the commission in whose hands his future rests. Today the commission is sitting behind closed doors to deliberate upon the testimony and the arguments.

ATTEMPTS TO PASS FENWAY BILL OVER VETO TO BE OPPOSED

Civic Organizations and Individuals Unite to Renew the Contest in the Legislature.

LETTERS SENT OUT

John Boyle O'Reilly Club, Boston Society of Architects and Improvement League Active.

Efforts are being made today by civic organizations and public spirited individuals who have opposed the bill to extend Boylston street across the Fenway, which was vetoed by Governor Foss Tuesday, to thwart attempts of the proponents of the measure who are seeking to have the Legislature override the executive's veto when the matter comes up for consideration Thursday.

Letters are being mailed to all the legislators by the John Boyle O'Reilly Club, the Boston Society of Architects, the Metropolitan Improvement League and other organizations interested in having the Fenway preserved in its present condition, asking that the Governor's veto be sustained.

Senator George Holden Tinkham, in a statement made public today, personally urges active opposition to the proposed attempt to pass the bill despite the Governor's official objection.

Mr. Tinkham says: "It is urgent that persons and organizations interested in preserving the Back Bay Fens as a beauty spot and opposed to opening up this park for street cars, garbage wagons and whatnot, should inform their senators and representatives that they wish the Governor's veto to be sustained. The Governor is deserving of the greatest praise for his action. He has shown his ability to set aside his own personal interests for the public good. It is now up to the Legislature to show that it holds the public welfare higher than the interests of a few men behind a land scheme."

The Governor is being highly commended today by prominent Boston citizens for vetoing the bill.

Moorfield Storey, in commenting on the Governor's action, said: "In vetoing the bill to extend Boylston street in a straight line across the Fenway, Governor Foss has rendered the public a very great service for which he is entitled to the gratitude of the public in full measure. If Governor Foss did nothing more he would leave behind him an appropriate monument of his administration in the beauty of the Fenway park unbroken by the unsightly dike proposed, while had he consented to the extension which the private interests have sought, the mutilated and disfigured park would have been something which he must have always regretted."

"If this veto is sustained, as it should be, and any rearrangement of roads across the park is necessary, it will be possible by some well considered plan to meet all the requirements of the situation."

Many legislators are said to believe that the Governor is willing to have the bill passed over his veto in that the only reason given for vetoing the measure in his message was that as he owned property which would be benefited by the extension he could hardly do otherwise.

BROOKLINE FIRE VACATION RULE TO TAKE EFFECT

The provision adopted at a recent town meeting giving the members of the fire department one day off in five will go into effect next Monday. The arrangement at present is one day off in eight. According to Chief George A. Johnson the extra time off will mean the employment of six new men at the rate of \$17.50 a week each.

FINES H. J. DUVEEN, IMPORTER, \$15,000

NEW YORK.—In the federal court today Judge Martin imposed a fine of \$15,000 on Henry J. Duveen, the importer, who pleaded guilty Tuesday to an indictment charging him with having undervalued goods imported into the country. In the case of Benjamin J. Duveen who also pleaded guilty, Judge Martin postponed action until tomorrow to permit his counsel to file additional papers in the case.

PASS CONNECTICUT VOTES FOR WOMEN

HARTFORD, Conn.—The Senate passed a bill today admitting women to equal suffrage with men at all municipal and town elections.

The House has not voted on the measure. The Senate vote was 14 to 9.

PRESIDENT GOING TO CHICAGO. CHICAGO.—President Taft will address the Western Economic Society's reciprocity meeting here June 3.

B.&M. DIVIDEND INQUIRY BEFORE RAILROAD BOARD

The state board of railroad commissioners gave a public hearing today on the resolve calling for an investigation of the recent reduction of dividends on the Boston & Maine railroad from 6 to 4 per cent.

William B. Lawrence of Medford and Attorney William H. Coolidge of the railroad were the only ones to appear before the board. Mr. Lawrence spoke for

over an hour. He said that the large stockholders of the Boston & Maine protested strongly at the reduction in the dividend made by the Boston & Maine. He contended that the burden of proof is upon the Boston & Maine to show why it costs more to operate its lines than any other railroad of similar proportions.

"The Boston & Maine expends 82 per

cent of its total earnings in operating its road, while the Maine Central, controlled by the same people, expends only 57 per cent of its total earnings for operation," said Mr. Lawrence. "The rolling stock of the company is not being economically used. The board should consider whether the decrease in the dividends is due to its merger with the New Haven."

TEACHERS READY TO URGE SALARY BILL OVER GOV. FOSS' VETO

The Boston elementary school teachers are today continuing their campaign to have the Legislature pass the bill to increase their salaries over the Governor's veto. The campaign was started before the Governor had sent in his veto on the measure Tuesday, as it had become known that he would act adversely unless certain objectionable provisions were stricken out.

The teachers are encouraged to hope for success by some of the members of the Legislature who are working zealously in their behalf. Representative John J. Conway said that the House would have the necessary two thirds vote. The chairman of the House committee on cities, Alvin E. Bliss, thought that the bill would go through the House tomorrow. David T. Montague of the same committee said that the necessary vote would not be forthcoming. Senator Joseph Lomasney said he was sure an earnest effort would be made to pass the bill through the Senate if it came across from the House.

David A. Ellis, chairman of the school committee, said after the bill was vetoed Tuesday, that "the best method of dealing with the salary matter would be to increase the amount appropriated by the bill 10 cents in 1914, making the bill carry a total increase of 30 cents on the tax levy, and leave the school committee to deal with the situation."

In this way the school committee could insure to the teachers who are beneficiaries of the present bill all that that bill gives them and yet adjust the other salaries, which would have to be adjusted if the bill in its present form were passed. This would probably clear up the teachers' salary matter for a decade."

As to the compromise proposition made by Chairman Ellis, Mayor Fitzgerald said: "I am not ready to commit the citizens of Boston to an increase of the tax rate of 10 cents in 1914 and all subsequent years, amounting to perhaps \$150,000 a year, without more study of the subject than could be given at this late hour."

AFTER ONE JOB OF A. PIATT ANDREW

WASHINGTON.—In furtherance of the Democratic economy program, the House committee on appropriations has decided to include in the next legislative appropriations bill a provision that no person shall draw two salaries from the government.

The provision is aimed primarily at A. Piatt Andrew, formerly of the Harvard faculty and now director of the mint. He gets \$2000 a year and mint director and is also said to be drawing a substantial sum as editor for the monetary commission.

MAYOR GOING TO MONTREAL. Mayor Fitzgerald has decided to go to Montreal with the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange. He will leave Boston Tuesday, arriving in Montreal Wednesday morning.

BUSINESS GAINS SHOWN BY REVERE AND WAKEFIELD

WASHINGTON.—A statement of the results of the census of manufactures of Wakefield and Revere was issued today by Acting Census Director Falkner. They contain a summary comparing the figures for 1904 and 1909, by city totals.

Wakefield's increases are: Value added by manufacture, 37 per cent; capital, 36 per cent; average number of wage earners employed during the year, 24 per cent; salaries and wages, 21 per cent; 15 per cent in the value of products; and 3 per cent in the number of establishments.

Revere's increases occurred in these items: Number of establishments and cost of materials used, 17 per cent each; value of products, 15 per cent; capital, 14 per cent; and value added by manufacture, 8 per cent.

SECRETARY STIMSON ON WAY TO BOSTON TO SPEAK FOR PRESIDENT

Henry L. Stimson, secretary of war, will arrive in Boston at 5 p. m. today to attend the dinner at the Intercolonial Club this evening at 214 Dudley street, as the representative of President Taft. This will be his first public utterance since his appointment. It is expected that he will have something to say about reciprocity. A party of Canadians arrived in Boston over the Grand Trunk today and are staying at the Parker house.

The Hon. Frank Oliver, M. P., the Canadian minister of the interior, who is a member of the party, called on Governor Foss at the State House today to pay his respects. He was accompanied by representatives of the several Canadian clubs in this city.

At a luncheon at the Country Club in Brookline given by Mayor Fitzgerald to the Canadians today the following attend as guests: Bryce J. Allen, president of the Allan Steamship Line; C. W. Barron, P. G. Gray of the Chamber of Commerce; Sharon Graham, president of the New York Canadian Club; E. M. Scovill, secretary of the New York Canadian Club; George Lyman, president of the Canadian Club of Montreal; A. C. Chisholm, president of the Intercolonial Club; Senator Frederick J. Macleod, Asa A. Min-

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BOSTON TO BEVERLY UNDER HARBOR ROAD BILL WINS 16 TO 7

In executive session today the committee on metropolitan affairs and railroads, sitting jointly voted 16 to 7, to report favorably a new draft of the Boston & Eastern railroad bill, permitting the construction of an electric road from Postoffice square in Boston to Beverly, with a tunnel under Boston harbor.

The amendment proposed by Senator Quinn of Swampscott, providing that a fare between Lynn and Boston on the proposed road should not exceed 10 cents, was rejected by a vote of 11 to 9. Mr. Quinn then refused to vote on the main proposition.

Senator Stearns of Cambridge and Representatives Washburn of Worcester, Harvey of Fitchburg, Chapman of Franklin, Scully of Springfield, Davies of Holyoke and Reed of Cambridge dissented and Senator Blanchard of Somerville reserved his right to do so.

JAMES V. MARTIN IS SCHEDULED TO FLY AT WALTHAM

The management of the aviation meet on the Governor Gore estate in Waltham has received a signed contract from James V. Martin, vice-president of the Harvard Aeronautical Society, who is on his way here from England to fly at Waltham next month. Mr. Martin sailed yesterday on the White Star liner Cymric. He is bringing a Bleriot monoplane and a Farman biplane.

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain.—Pierre Vedrine has a lead of nearly four hours over his nearest competitor in the Paris to Madrid aeroplane race. The three aviators who have completed the second stage are resting here today before going on to Madrid tomorrow.

STRASBURG, Germany.—During an aeroplane competition here Tuesday Aviator Laemmlein fell and was killed.

EVERETT EXPORTS HER FIRST CARGO

For the first time in her history a cargo was exported today from the city of Everett. For many years coal has been imported by barges and steamships, but the first outgoing cargo left by the steamer Herman Menzel—3500 tons of coke for Mexico.

FIFTY-FOUR HOUR BILL BEFORE GOVERNOR FOSS FOR SIGNATURE

Governor Foss has before him today the 54-hour bill and the peaceful persuasion bill, both of which were received at the executive office late Tuesday.

The time for taking official action on these measures expires Monday next at 5 p. m.

Other bills before the Governor for signature are those relating to the joint

use of tracks by street railway companies, the retirement of certain veterans in the service of the city of New Bedford, the increase of the salaries of the district attorneys of the state, for the suppression of the gypsy and brown-tail moth, the minority stockholders bill and the resolve for establishment of an office for express companies at the North and South stations.

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NEW PROBLEMS, OLD RULES

Importance of Reading American Historical Books
Told by John Hunter Sedgwick.

SOME time ago we expressed a hope that the reader would not only amuse himself with the notes that have appeared under the title of these papers, but would acquaint himself with the much more valuable books to which reference is continually made. There are two good reasons for doing this; the first, that he will make himself master of a multitude of facts that can be only outlined in these papers, and the second, that one book of authority on a subject invariably arouses one's curiosity in other books. That is the way that a man becomes well read; he is constantly being welcomed by the confraternity of enlightenment who are forever recommending one another to his attention. Their stores are all his, will he but take them. There is still another reason for looking into the books with history subjects that we cite; it is that a man can make his country's history his own and thereby attain to an independence of view that alone can save him from prejudice, and though the commonest thing in a democracy, prejudice is a very undemocratic quality.

We have also said in a former paper that American history is being written today with a care and accuracy that excel any that have been shown before on the subject. Perhaps there are not so much color and dramatic quality as there have been in writings of this sort that appeared at an earlier day, but what may be lacking in these respects is more than made up in the point of veracity and dispassionate estimate. To be sure, there can still be found Americans who become excited about George III., and some of them permit themselves to write, just as not so long ago down in Kent or Bedfordshire there were respectable old ladies and gentlemen that still thought of the citizens of the United States as colonialists with an incendiary tendency toward independence and an heterodox manner of pronouncing the letter Z. But they that breathe the wide air of the world are united in admitting that the Dutch have taken Holland. In nothing more is this shown than in the way that men today write history, not merely the formal work that shall assume its place among reference books, but the paper read before an historical society, or contributed to a magazine. At the same time that this laborious chronicling is being done and a school of historians being bred that have veracity for motto, history is garbled daily in the press, in schoolbooks and in the speeches of politicians. No politician wishes history to be understood or correctly learned by the people. He is not interested in the subject. History is not so much mislabeled in the press by express distortion as by allusion and illustration that a little examination would show impossible in the light of fact. When we have shown the foundation of an assertion to be rickety and unsound, then we have made it pretty sure that that assertion will not be made many more times.

It cannot be said that any rights are created; they have always existed, and if this be borne in view the defense of rights that are known will be made easier and the putting forward of what are alleged to be novel discoveries in the domain of right, will be made more difficult. What appears to be created is the new application of an old right to a set of circumstances or conditions that today may seem novel. The rule is always the same. It is at this point that history, the art of recorded experience at different periods in a rule that has always existed, becomes important. History is warning and prophecy at once. It may hurt the feelings of some gentleman that has invented a method of revolutionizing everything in 30 days, to show him that the scheme is lacking in seven or eight prime essentials and refer him to examples in history, but it is kinder to him and the rest of us. To do so spells no pessimism or admission of failure at all; it rather says, "Let us learn the rule and know before we apply it carelessly."

On the other hand, should oppression or the tyranny of interference seek to take away a right, in no better way can men defend themselves than by showing them that seek this end and justify it by the common good and other sur-

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.
B. F. KEITH'S—Vanderbilt.
CASTLE SQUARE—"The Rivals."
COLONIAL—"The Treaders."
HOLLYWOOD—"The Kidnappers."
MAJESTIC—"The Man of the Hour."
REVERENT—"The Kidnappers."
TREMONT—"A Country Girl."

prised shreds and patches of benevolence, that this right has always subsisted; that through the layers of black ignorance and the sloth of centuries, it struggled to the light and glowing with an effulgence not earthly has lighted all mankind. They can show that this right once emerged, all efforts to choke it or curtail it have been futile and have had but one result, the pulling down of the strongholds that would have sheltered wrong. What is the dignity of history save the dignity of that humanity whose things it records? That dignity can never be cajoled if men know how its place has been won in what is called the past; but it would never have been won without justice, the precedents of which are stored in history.

It is the business of the modern historian to show justice as he understands it and as clearly as he can see it; the day has gone when "a Whig pamphlet" will satisfy, because men are come to see that justice has no favorites and if they would get it must do it. If the term may be allowed, the right to justice is a thing that has been won by centuries of struggle, but the decree once entered as to its title can never be upset. Once grasped, justice can never be wrested away, but men if they do not look for themselves will, for some time to come, be told that the decree was never entered and that there is no record of it. History has a different tale to tell.

DUTY FOR REVENUE ON WOOL TO WIN IN DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS

WASHINGTON—When the House Democrats caucus on the wool schedule next week it is said by the leaders of the party that the result will be a victory for the men who have been insisting on retaining a revenue duty on wool. Daily meetings of the ways and means committee are to be held between now and the date of the caucus, so that the draft of the bill the caucus will be asked to consider will be as free as possible from objections.

Chairman Underwood of the ways and means committee and Speaker Clark are congratulated by their political friends over the victory they have won in the committee, a majority of whose Democratic members were and still are opposed on principle to any duty, whatever on wool. The Democrats of the House as a whole are also in favor of free wool, but it is expected that the arguments in favor of a revenue duty, at least for the years just at hand, will prevail there, just as they did before the committee.

The decision of the ways and means committee reduces the wool duty about one half. The rate of 21 per cent ad valorem agreed to by the committee is about half what the present wool duty would be on an ad valorem basis. On the basis of the wool importations in 1910, the present specific duty on wool is equal to 44.31 per cent ad valorem.

URUGUAY BUYS THREE PAINTINGS BY AMERICANS

WASHINGTON—Edwin V. Morgan, American minister at Montevideo, Uruguay, reports that as a result of the recent American fine arts exposition held in that city, the Uruguayan government has purchased for the National Gallery of Fine Arts three canvases by American artists. The paintings chosen are: (1) "First Days of Spring," awarded a gold medal at Buenos Aires, by Walter Elmer Schofield of Philadelphia, Pa.; (2) "Spirit of Antique Art," awarded a gold medal at Buenos Aires, by Philip Leslie Hale of Boston, Mass., and (3) "Nocturne; the Quinpiack," by George Albert Thompson of New Haven, Conn. The American fine arts exposition attracted about 1600 visitors during the five weeks it was open. The Art Association (Circulo Fomento de Bellas Artes), in which the leading native painters are the active spirits, gave generous support to the enterprise and recommended that the government should purchase the canvases which were acquired.

IVERNIA IS BEACHED AND THE PASSENGERS ARE ALL TAKEN OFF

(Continued from Page One.)

forward compartments, and she seems to have been badly damaged.

A great hole in the forepart of the vessel and her narrow freeboard above the water line showed that she had a narrow escape. The watertight compartments, however, worked well and confined the water to the forward hold. The captain brought the ship into the inner harbor where she anchored off the Eastern bank.

Captain Potter refused to make any statement and it is not known how he managed to get so far out of his course as to hit Daunt's rock, which is four and a quarter miles off the Irish mainland. At the time she hit the rock was covered by about 10 feet of water.

The cargo carried by the Cunarder was one of the largest shipped this season, amounting to more than 8000 tons. Most of it will be salvaged.

She carried 45 saloon, 300 second cabin and 450 steerage passengers. She was to have taken the Boston Chamber of Commerce party abroad next month.

The Ivernia carries a general cargo, the largest item in which is 128,812 bushels of corn, valued at about \$100,000 and shipped by Eddy Brothers, grain merchants of Boston. It is stored partly in the forward holds.

Among the 45 saloon passengers on board are the following from Boston: Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Carpenter, Arthur L. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hathaway, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel E. Holland, Mrs. Ellen Holland, the Rev. Cornelius Holland, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Legg, S. C. Murfitt, H. L. Norton, Rev. Austin O'Toole, E. D. P. Parry, Miss Parry, Mrs. John E. Toulman, E. H. Parsons, William D. Rundlett, Claud M. Smith and Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. Jackson.

At the office of the Cunard line it was said that no official word of any mishap to the Ivernia had been received, only news of her safe arrival.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce has arranged for another steamer for the trip abroad next month. The party will sail on the day already planned and no change is necessary in the itinerary.

The Ivernia was built in 1900 and always has made Boston a port of call.

The Ivernia is a steel, twin screw, four-masted steamer and is 582 feet long, 64.9 feet beam and 37.8 feet depth of hold.

NEW YORK—The Cunard line issued the following statement this afternoon:

"The Ivernia, east-bound from Boston to Queenstown, Fishguard and Liverpool, met with an accident near Daunt's Rock, near Queenstown during a fog and subsequently anchored in Queenstown harbor, where all passengers were safely landed."

SCOUTCRAFT STUDY AT UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA

BERKELEY—The University of California, of which Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler is president, has added to its curriculum a course in scoutcraft, to train young men to become scout masters. The course, which will count towards the degree of A. B., will go thoroughly into the activities of the boy scout organization, and will equip men thoroughly in the methods of handling boys and developing them along the lines worked out by the leaders of the boy scout movement.

The course in scoutcraft will include a study of the fundamental principles of the movement, woodcraft and camping, and the various activities outlined in the boy scout manual.

INSTALL NEW YORK I. O. O. F. OFFICERS

NEWARK, N. Y.—In the grand encampment of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of New York state the following newly elected officers were installed at the session today: Grand patriarch, Benjamin Berlinger, New York city; grand high priest, James A. Laseur, Batavia; grand senior warden, Dr. Charles F. Wright, Syracuse; grand scribe, Harry Walker, Brooklyn; grand treasurer, Ben J. Hamilton, New York city; grand junior warden, Alfred Watson, Yonkers; grand representatives, Caleb H. Baumes, Newburg, and Addison B. Parker, Watertown. The next state convention will be held in Batavia.

INDIVIDUAL RIGHTS AN ISSUE AT SESSION OF THE UNITARIANS

Freedom of the individual to act according to the dictates of his judgment was the issue before the American Unitarian Association at today's session in Tremont temple.

The attitude of Senator Duncanson H. Fletcher in the Lorimer case was freely discussed and the Rev. A. J. Coleman of Jacksonville, Fla., secretary of the southern conference, spoke vigorously in favor of Senator Fletcher's right to his own opinions at the meeting. Senator Fletcher is a candidate for reelection as vice-president of the association.

"The southern churches in the event of Mr. Fletcher's defeat for election may repudiate the Unitarianism of the northern churches," he said.

In response to a hint from former Governor Long, who was on the platform, Mr. Coleman referred to the local services to the church given by Senator Fletcher, and declared that the senator has been identified with every progressive movement in the state.

The speaker declared that this movement was an attempt to establish a new state of affairs in Unitarianism which was contrary to the individualism advocated by the denomination.

Senator Fletcher, who had withdrawn his name as a candidate for vice-president, had reconsidered his withdrawal. It was announced, through the efforts of Mr. Coleman.

W. B. Todd, president of the Unitarian Club of All Souls church, Washington, and delegate from that church, which President Taft attends, informed the meeting that the church had voted not to accept Senator Fletcher's resignation as trustee, offered since opposition to him in the association had arisen. Mr. Todd said that the trustees expressed their perfect confidence in Senator Fletcher.

The Rev. John Haynes Holmes took the platform in a vigorous denunciation of Senator Fletcher. "We are face to face with a mighty crisis," he said. "We must choose today between God and mammon."

The Rev. Samuel M. Crothers of Cambridge, while he approved of the motives of the advocates of the resolution, said he did not believe in judging a man's character by a single act.

Dr. W. S. B. Pierce said that Senator Fletcher, in spite of pressure, had acted according to the dictates of his conscience.

The report of the nominating committee was accepted, the amendments having been defeated. The name of L. S. Thorne of Dallas, Tex., was proposed from the floor, however, by the opponents of Mr. Fletcher, with a view to uniting on his candidacy.

INDICTMENTS AT SEATTLE.

SEATTLE, Wash.—Following the recent municipal campaign that resulted in the recall of Mayor Hiram C. Gill, and the removal and indictment of Charles W. Wapenstein, chief of police, the county grand jury has returned 13 indictments. Col. Alden Blethen, editor of the Seattle Times, Charles B. Blethen, managing editor, and Chauncey B. Rathbun, city editor, are indicted for libel.

COST OF MONETARY BOARD.

WASHINGTON—The national monetary commission has cost the government \$207,130 up to date. The preparation of monographs cost \$86,841; salaries of the commission, \$43,750; traveling expenses, \$35,412; clerical salaries, \$29,791; library expenses, \$8,795; miscellaneous expenses, \$2518. The commission's European trip cost \$10,250.

BELGIUM HAS CARNEGIE FUND.

BRUSSELS, Belgium.—M. Davignon, the Belgian foreign minister, announced in the Chamber of Deputies Tuesday that Andrew Carnegie had established a hero fund for Belgium, the annual income of which is \$11,500.

NEW MAINE NORMAL SCHOOLS.

PRESQUE ISLE, Me.—The town at a special meeting has voted to authorize the signing of an agreement with the state by which two of the village schools shall be used by the Aroostook State Normal school at Presque Isle.

CHARLES F. CHOATE.

SOUTHBORO, Mass.—Charles F. Choate, for nearly 20 years previous to 1907 president of the Old Colony railroad and a Boston attorney, passed away at his home here Tuesday.

MACREL SHIPPED TO BOSTON.

NEWPORT, R. I.—The schooner Victor of Gloucester landed 1300 macrel Tuesday which were shipped to Boston.

FREE LIST TO PASS WITH RECIPROCITY SAYS MR. GARDNER

(Continued from Page One.)

vote on an amendment removing the recall provision as it applies to judges and requires New Mexico to vote or an amendment making its constitution more easily amendable in the future.

Neither state is required to adopt the amendments proposed by Congress. Whether they are approved or rejected by the proposed referendum, the constitutions of the new states will stand firmly approved when the respective votes have been taken.

Representative McCall of Massachusetts went on record strongly against the recall of judges. In commenting upon the Arizona constitution in that regard, Mr. McCall said he believed the recall of the judiciary as provided in that constitution "would mean the absolute destruction of both civil and republican government."

The resolution passed in the form proposed by the Democratic majority of the committee on territories.

The Democrats declared that the proposal to force Arizona to reject the recall was an effort to keep that state out of the Union. The Democratic resolution, said Chairman Flood of the territories committee, presented the fairer method, namely, to leave to the people of the state the determination of the recall question.

BOSTON BARBERS ASK MORE WAGES IN LIEU OF TIPS

"Barbers in Boston cannot be reasonably expected to accept the no-tip proposition recently adopted by the St. Louis barbers unless they receive an increase of salary."

This statement was made this morning by Charles O'Donnell, business agent of the Boston Barber's Union.

Mr. O'Donnell said further that the no-tip crusade was mentioned at the regular business meeting held Tuesday evening in Barbers hall, but that no action was taken.

The members, however, voted to ask the employers for an increase in the minimum wage scale from \$12 to \$13, and one-half of all over \$20 taken in per day. As a concession the men voted to work 2½ hours on Labor day in response to the desires of employers. A shorter work day was also discussed.

FORM NATIONAL DRY GOODS BODY

NEW YORK—The National Dry Goods Association which aims to promote better trade relations between those engaged in the dry goods and department store business of the United States, was incorporated here today.

A. M. Cooper of the Howland Dry Goods Company of Bridgeport, Conn., is the president and the directors include P. M. England, Pittsfield, Mass.; William H. Hager, Lancaster, Mass.; John C. Robson, Salem; James Shartenberg, Pawtucket, R. I.; J. F. Horman, Schenectady, N. Y., and W. E. Emery of this city.

COLD STORAGE BILL IS PASSED

ALBANY, N. Y.—The Senate by a vote of 35 to 2, passed the Brennan cold storage bill Tuesday. It prohibits the keeping of food in storage longer than 10 months, except butter, which may be kept a year.

The Assembly adopted a resolution providing for adjournment of the Legislature on June 2.

The Senate also passed the bill providing that policemen shall not be removed except on written charges.

The office of state fire marshal is created in a bill passed by the Assembly.

SACCHARINE BAN PUT OFF FOR YEAR

WASHINGTON—As a result of representations from manufacturers who said that the government was doing them a gross injustice, Secretaries Wilson, McVeigh and Nagel amended on Tuesday a recent ruling of the department of agriculture, prohibiting the use of saccharine in food products after July 1, so as to give manufacturers of the product one year long in which to adjust their business to the new rule.

TIMBERMEN TO MEET TO PLAN PREVENTION OF FIRES IN FORESTS

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—A meeting of lumbermen and timberland owners in southwestern Massachusetts for the purpose of planning means to prevent forest fires has been called for next Monday night at the Hotel Bismarck, Westfield.

Besides the lumbermen and land owners there will be present the selectmen of Westfield, representatives of the towns of Southwick, Tolland, Granville, Blandford, Huntington, Russell and other towns in this section, fire department officials and fire wardens.

The loss caused by forest fires hereabouts has been greater this year than in any two previous years and the lumbermen and land owners are impressed with the necessity of taking immediate action.

The plan to be discussed is that of organizing for the purpose of maintaining a patrol of forest rangers. Thirty or 40 men would be required to patrol the forest growth in Westfield alone and between 200 and 300 throughout southwestern Massachusetts.

This patrol would be in service in spring and fall and by means of a signal system and other arrangements would be able to quickly notify members of the patrol and residents of the neighborhood should a fire be discovered.

The purchase of a forest fire-fighting outfit, also will be discussed and the establishment of lookouts. The force of rangers would have a chief to see that the men were constantly on the lookout for fires.

Not the least important matter that is likely to come before the men is the question of the disposition of slash. Under the present system lumbermen buy the timber on a lot, cut it off and leave great piles of brush scattered all over the land. When this brush or slash, as they call it, dries, it becomes a menace to the forests, for once fire gets into it there is tremendous difficulty in checking the flames. To burn the slash at time of cutting is one of the best moves the lumbermen can make, but there is opposition to it by some lumbermen because of the expense it adds to the cutting of the lots. A plan for the cooperation of the land owners and the lumbermen will be presented, however, for the purpose of preventing the destruction of sprout land, which is seriously menaced by dry slash in cut lots.

LOS ANGELES JURY CALLS UNION MEN

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The grand jury in the dynamite cases reassembled today with the expectation of hearing testimony from two local union officers who were summoned Tuesday. The subpoenas were issued for Edward Hendricks, secretary of the local union of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Workers; George Funney, secretary and treasurer of the union strike committee here; Mrs. Ella B. Musgrave and E. Walton, a negro.

Bert H. Connors and John Mansell Parks, iron workers, arrested on suspicion of conspiring to dynamite the county hall of records on Sept. 9, 1910, were before the grand jury all of Tuesday.

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BOTTICELLI GOES TO NEW YORK.

LONDON—The picture representing a scene from the life of St. Zenobius, ascribed to Botticelli, which at the recent Abby sale realized \$36,700, was bought by Langton Douglas for the Metropolitan Museum of New York.

BOOKS ON GARDENING

W. B. Clarke Co.
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BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

BROOKLINE.

Class day at the Brookline High school will be observed on Friday, June 3. If conditions are unfavorable the exercises will be postponed until the following Monday.

Prof. W. J. Cunningham of the Harvard graduate business school addressed the last meeting of the Men's Club of the Beacon Universalist church.

Special memorial services will be held in practically all of the Brookline churches Sunday.

Donald Perin has won the competitive prize for writing the words and music for the senior class song.

WAKEFIELD.

From the proceeds of a colonial party given by the pupils, the teachers of the Greenwood school have bought 10 pictures for the first, second and third grade rooms.

The Y. M. C. A. has elected these directors who will meet next Monday night to choose a president and other officers: Edward E. Lee, Arthur H. Evans, Augustus D. Dimick, Arthur H. Boardman, Henry W. Jackson, William E. Rogers, Charles L. Harlow, Frank B. Jordan, Edward N. Pike, E. Horace Perley, R. George Restall, William H. Cartland, Edwin R. Partridge.

CHELSEA.

Beginning June 1 the public library will close at 8 o'clock every evening until Oct. 1, with the exception of Saturday evenings, when it will be open until 9 o'clock.

Under the new city regulations governing the licenses for newsboys, the board of control has voted to give licenses to Hugh L. Morgan, Charles Foote, Albert M. Kiernan, Jacob Milchen, Abram Weissman, Charles Chandler, William Fitzmeyer, David Namet, Harry Milchen, Morris Siegel, Morris Suckney, George Bloomberg, C. Richmond, William Ginsberg, Benjamin Zaiger.

EVERETT.

Mayor Herbert P. Wasgatt has named as a commission on playgrounds John F. Casey, Charles B. Ladd and Dr. Alton A. Jackson. A report will be made on a playground along the waterfront to have free public baths.

Everett camp, Spanish War Veterans, is to entertain members from other camps at its meeting tomorrow night. The same evening the Woman's Relief Corps will entertain James A. Perkins post, G. A. R., on the occasion of the relief corps' twenty-seventh anniversary.

SOMERVILLE.

A large delegation representing the women's clubs of this city, left for New Bedford today to attend the annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs.

Companies M and K of the militia, will be in camp during the week of July 23 to 30, in Essex county.

Miss Nina J. Newhall of this city is receiving the congratulations on being chosen valedictorian of the class of 1911, Massachusetts Normal school.

REVERE.

The Ladies Aid Society of the First Congregational church will hold a business meeting Friday afternoon. At the same church Sunday evening, the Rev. Mr. Ward will lecture on "Abraham Lincoln."

At the Bradstreet avenue school Friday the principal, Miss Roman, will have patriotic exercises for the upper grades in the morning and for the smaller children on Friday, as the school board has voted not to have any school on Monday.

CAMBRIDGE.

Members of the Y. P. S. C. E. of the North Avenue Baptist church will present this evening, "Phantoms of the Past," in the chapel of the church.

The graduation exercises of the senior class of the Sargent school, Everett street, will be held June 1. The exhibition will occur Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Arena.

WINTHROP.

There will be a social for members of the Winthrop Yacht Club and their families Saturday evening under the auspices of the directors.

Mrs. Caroline V. Pierce, the president, and Mrs. Jessie L. Leonard are the delegates from the Quest and Question Club, to the state federation meeting at New Bedford, which begins today.

DEDHAM.

Parents day was observed this afternoon at the Oakdale grammar school. The pupils furnished an exhibition of their work of the year, displayed on walls and tables. The pupils of the domestic economy department served refreshments.

STONEHAM.

Harmony lodge, No. 68, I. O. O. F., of Medford will visit Columbian lodge of this town Friday evening and work the third degree.

The Ladies' Circle netted \$160 for its fund by the May festival given by the children of the Unitarian church.

Cold Storage For Furs

We provide the best possible facilities for their care during the hot weather.

Furs called for and delivered.

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LEXINGTON.

The Rev. George Edward Martin, D. D., will be publicly installed at the Hancock Congregational church Friday evening. During the afternoon a meeting of the council will be held in the chapel, while previous to the installation a supper will be served to the officers of the church and their wives.

George G. Mead post 119, G. A. R., has its plans for the observance of Memorial day nearly complete. In the morning the veterans will go to Bedford to assist the Grand Army men at that place.

ARLINGTON.

These are the new officers of the Arlington Woman's Club: President, Mrs. Cyrus Dallin; first vice-president, Miss Helen W. Metcalf; second vice-president, Mrs. James A. Bailey, Jr.; recording secretary, Mrs. Frank D. Sawyer; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Frederick B. Thompson; treasurer, Mrs. Otis R. Whittemore; auditor, Mrs. John A. Easton; executive committee, Mrs. Frank H. Viets, Mrs. Peter Schwamb and Miss Carolyn Brackett.

MALDEN.

The park commission will expend \$850 in laying granolithic walks about the Bell Rock park monument and grounds.

A communication from the Civic Association and from various societies has been received by Mayor George H. Fall asking for a conference of the city government, delegates from the societies and the Elevated road regarding artistic decoration of the proposed Elevated terminal soon to be erected in Malden.

NORWOOD.

The Norwood lodge of Elks will hold a charity carnival at Berwick park June 17. J. Stearns Cushing of the Governor's council is chairman of the reception committee.

The Swedish societies will hold a union picnic June 24.

The Norfolk County G. A. R. and W. R. C. will hold their quarterly meeting in this town June 21.

HOLBROOK.

The Castalia Club of the Methodist Episcopal church has elected: President, the Rev. D. F. Keyes; vice-president, William Griffith; secretary and treasurer, Clarence L. Pike.

The selectmen have issued a warrant for a town meeting Monday evening to act upon articles pertaining to the refunding of water bonds.

MEDFORD.

Elizabeth B. Lane has sold her estate at 103 High street, corner of Hillside avenue, adjoining the public library to Gen. Samuel C. Lawrence who buys for investment.

Aldeu Blaisdell Ackerman of the local high school has been awarded one of the five scholarships of the Harvard Club of Boston.

WESTWOOD.

The Westwood Unitarian Girls Club at the parish house Tuesday evening gave a comedy in three acts, "Anita's Trial," with the Misses Myrna Draper, Florence Bonney, Ida George, Blanche Draper, Dorothy Place, Rosamond Estabrook, Bertha Crawford, Elsie Hill, Mildred French, Gertrude Bonney and Charlotte Haigh in the cast.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

The officers of the Arlington Heights Tennis Club are: President, Paul M. White; vice-president, A. B. Roafe; secretary, C. R. Boggs; treasurer, Franklin P. Hunt; executive committee, Miss Cora Collessey, C. H. Roberts Jr., A. B. Howland, Paul M. White, A. B. Roafe, C. R. Boggs and Franklin P. Hunt.

READING.

The Helping Hand Society of the Baptist church will give a dinner and entertainment in the vestry this evening.

The past master's and most excellent degrees will be worked this evening at the meeting of Reading Royal Arch chapter, A. F. and A. M.

BROCKTON.

On Memorial day Dr. A. Elliot Paine will be chief marshal of the parade. Joseph Hersey, commander of the G. A. R. post, and Volney I. Thompson of the Sons of Veterans, will be his aids.

The Country Club will open its season June 2 with a band concert, fireworks and other features.

WALTHAM.

Bernard W. Stanley of this city has been elected secretary of the Middlesex county Democratic committee.

Waltham lodge of Elks is to erect an addition to its clubhouse on Lexington street at a cost of \$6000.

NEWTON.

Plans for the erection of a dormitory at the Mt. Ida school at a cost of \$12,000 have been prepared.

Grading work at the West Newton playground has been completed.

EAST LEXINGTON.

There will be memorial exercises at the Follen grammar school next Monday afternoon. A number of boys from this school will march in the color guard Tuesday afternoon.

MELROSE.

The special committee for the observance of the Fourth of July will raise \$500 by public subscription which will be added to the appropriation of \$500 made by the city government.

HALIFAX.

The lumber is being cut off the tract recently burned over by a forest fire. The damage is not as great as first supposed.

WEYMOUTH.

Reynolds post 58, G. A. R., has detailed the following comrades to attend the patriotic exercises at the following schools Monday: Shaw school, George F. Maynard, William Harrington, C. F. Tower, Samuel Richards, A. H. Stoddard, Amos M. Anderson and Willard J. Dunbar; Pratt, John Blanchard, John O'Neil, Boudry, Everett Baldwin, John B. Vogel, Andrew J. Shaw and Henry B. Vogel; Howe, Elbridge Nash, Charles G. Morrell, Patrick Slattery, A. E. Shaw, Stephen Thayer, Robert A. Walsh and Michael Riley; Bates, J. Murray Whitcomb; Charles W. Hastings, Addison R. Belcher, Frank Derby, George S. Hunt and Edward B. Gardner; Pond street, James T. Pease, Joseph Burrell, Francis E. Hosmer, S. Waldo Turner and Francis A. Holbrook; Hollis, John F. Hollis, William Healey, Newton I. Hollis, Thomas Barnard and Francis B. Tirrell.

WHITMAN.

Today 26 sacks of registered mail, containing shoes from the Regal Shoe Company, were sent to Bolivia, Peru.

Mrs. Mary F. Atwood, Mrs. Mattie A. Cook, Mrs. Myra E. Hatch, Mrs. Merle Howard and Mrs. Agnes A. Clift of the local Woman's Club are attending the State Federation of Woman's Clubs at New Bedford.

A delegation from Puritan lodge, A. F. and A. M., will attend the dedication of the new Masonic home at Charlton tomorrow.

QUINCY.

The East Norfolk Christian Endeavor Union will observe the twentieth anniversary of its organization in the Memorial Congregational church Monday evening, June 5.

The Rev. A. M. Thompson of the United Presbyterian church has gone to Washington, Pa., where he will attend the general assembly of United Presbyterian churches of the United States.

EASTON.

Parents' day is being observed by the first, second and third grades at the public schools today, with special programs under direction of Miss Bird, Miss Canagaly, Miss Lyons and Miss Bradford.

A branch of the Loyal Temperance Legion has been organized at the Baptist church with William Carver as president.

WEST BRIDGEWATER.

West Bridgewater grange is to observe "Neighbors' Night" at its meeting June 2 and the granges of Middleboro, East Bridgewater and Brookville have accepted invitations to attend.

The graduation exercises of the Howland high school will be held Friday evening, June 9.

BRIDGEWATER.

The special class at the normal school has decided to have a picnic on Thursday, June 8.

Arrangements are being made for a stereopticon lecture on Alaska at the Central Square church, giving different views of the manner of living and of the missionary activities.

STOUGHTON.

The Board of Trade will spend an appropriation of \$400 for beautifying the town by setting out shade trees and in other ways.

Considerable of the work authorized at recent town meetings in extending water mains has been done.

ROCKLAND.

Miss Alice Hunt entertained the W. C. T. U. at her home on Summit street this afternoon.

Alfred W. Donovan, president of the Commercial Club will accompany the Boston Chamber of Commerce on its European trip.

EAST BRIDGEWATER.

Colfax lodge, I. O. O. F., of this town has been presented with a traveling cabinet by Webster lodge of Whitman.

The Ladies Aid Society of the Methodist church met today.

MIDDLEBORO.

The annual meeting of the Woman's Alliance of the Unitarian church will be held this evening.

Nemasket commandery, U. O. G. C., held a degree meeting Tuesday evening and performed work on 15 candidates.

ABINGTON.

Extensive repairs are about to be made at the First Congregational church. A new organ will probably be installed.

BATES DEAN RESIGNS.

LEWISTON, Me.—Hester P. Carter, for two years dean of the women's department of Boston College, has resigned to become director of physical training at the State Normal College, Valley City, N. D., in the fall.

LOWELL INSTITUTE DINNER. The eighth annual dinner of the Lowell Institute school for industrial foremen was given by members of the classes of '11 and '12 at the Boston City Club Tuesday evening.

READY TO LAUNCH SUBMARINE. QUINCY, Mass.—The submarine boat Jack, built by the Electric Boat Company at the yard of the Fore River Shipbuilding Company, will be launched on Saturday at 10 a. m.

T. F. MURPHY CO. A CAPTAIN. At the East army Tuesday night Second Lieut. Thomas F. Murphy of a company, ninth infantry, M. V. M., was unanimously elected captain of the company.

Annual Mark-Down Sale
Spring Merchandise

In every department of the store is offered AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES all merchandise which is not to be carried over into the summer season.

SUITS
AFTERNOON DRESSES
EVENING DRESSES
SILK DRESSES
CHALLIE DRESSES
WASH DRESSES
COATS
SKIRTS
EVENING WRAPS
ROBES
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WAISTS
UNDERMUSLINS
SCARFS
CORSETS
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TRIMMINGS
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WASH GOODS
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A Sale of the Magnificent Stock of a Paris and New York
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At 33%, 50% and 60% Less Than the Regular Values

Examples of values in this great sale

There are nearly 1000 Dresses to be sold at one half the regular prices—hundreds of French Blouses and Waists at half the regular prices—Beautiful French Robes at half the regular prices—Real Irish Lace Coats and Tunics at half the regular prices—Model and Silk Fabrics at half the regular prices—thousands of pieces of Neckwear at half the regular prices—Laces and Trimmings at half the regular prices—Model French Hats at half the regular prices—and hundreds of Afternoon and Evening Coats and Wraps at half the regular prices.

Chandler & Co. Chandler & Co.

Tremont Street, near West

Tremont Street, near West

NEWS IN BRIEF

BURLINGTON CANCELS RIGHTS. DENVER—The Burlington Railroad Company has discontinued the privilege of allowing newspapers and magazines to be sold on the trains. This change was made for the purpose of preventing the annoyance of passengers with continual solicitation for patronage. The sale of fruits, candies and various confections was discontinued on the Burlington trains some time ago.

STUDENTS REJECT HONOR PLAN. MADISON, Wis.—Students of the University of Wisconsin recently voted down the proposed honor system. The vote was taken by colleges, each group rejecting the system by large majorities. The law students voted 63 against to 4 in favor. Only three votes were cast for the proposition in the engineering school.

PLAN NATURALIZATION BUREAU. MILWAUKEE—The Milwaukee naturalization bureau is the name of a new organization that will be formed by Arthur Schutkin. It is the purpose of Mr. Schutkin to get foreigners interested in American institutions and ways, for the purpose of taking out naturalization papers.

CLEVELAND LINE ORDERS RAILS. CLEVELAND—The Cleveland Railroad Company has placed an order with the Lorain Steel Company for 1000 tons of steel rails. Although the contract will amount to only about \$30,000, it marks the beginning of the company's campaign to spend \$1,000,000 in repairing and re-laying tracks in Cleveland streets.

ICE PLANT FOR HIGHLANDS, O. CINCINNATI—The large increase in the cost of ice, as compared with last summer, caused citizens of the Highlands, Campbell county, to plan the erection of a plant and have ice manufactured at much cheaper rate than 50 cents per hundred pounds. A site for a building has been agreed upon and a committee appointed to get bids on a plant of from 15 to 25 tons capacity per day.

PUBLIC WORKS IN PITTSBURG. PITTSBURG—Under way at the present time the city of Pittsburgh has more than \$1,000,000 of public improvements, the contracts for which have been awarded during the past month.

LAUNCH "SEE AMERICA FIRST." BALTIMORE—At a meeting here Tuesday night a movement was launched to hold a "See America First" convention in this city next January. It is proposed to have exhibits from various sections of the western hemisphere calculated to arouse interest on the part of travelers.

INDIANS SEE PLYMOUTH ROCK. PLYMOUTH, Mass.—The North American Indians, who attended "The World in Boston" exposition came here Tuesday to see Plymouth rock before their return to the West.

HOUSE ADJOURNS TILL FRIDAY. WASHINGTON—The House of Representatives adjourned on Tuesday to meet again Friday.

MRS. STRAIN MAYOR IN 1897. JAMESTOWN, Kan.—The name of Mrs. Anna Strain of this city should also be added to the list of "first" women mayors in Kansas. Mrs. Strain was elected mayor of Jamestown in April, 1897, and at the same election five other women were elected members of the city council.

JETTY ROCKS TO COST \$600,000. ABERDEEN, Wash.—It is believed the building of the north jetty of Grays harbor will not be completed by 1913. There are still 375,000 tons of rock to be planted in the breakwater to bring the jetty up to specifications. The contract for this rock has been secured by the Hercules Sandstone Company, of Tenino, on a bid of nearly \$600,000.

TERMINALS FOR FT. WILLIAM. FT. WILLIAM, Ont.—Terminal improvements at Ft. William will cost \$5,000,000 this year. The Grand Trunk Pacific coal docks and elevators, Canadian Pacific railroad additions to existing docks and yards, Canadian Northern railroad station, and the inauguration of dock and rail facilities for inland lines controlled by the Richelieu interests comprise the chief items.

OREGON SCENES IN QUILT COVER. BAKEN, Ore.—Mrs. G. E. Miller has a quilt made up entirely of scenes from the counties of Baker, Union and Wallowa. She took the photographs herself and made blue prints of them on cloth and this forms the cover of the quilt. The largest blue print is 8 by 10 inches and there is a large number of them on the quilt.

HANNA ALUMNI'S NEW OFFICERS. LOS ANGELES—Former students of Hanna College recently tendered a reception to Dr. and Mrs. D. W. Hanna, founders of the college, and elected the following officers of the college alumni to serve the ensuing year: Miss Anna McNab, president; Mrs. A. Garcelon, vice-president; Mrs. W. Conroy, secretary; Mrs. Zella Jones, treasurer.

NEW YORK TO CONSERVE WATER. NEW YORK—Water scarcity has caused the board of aldermen to authorize an expenditure of \$100,000 for the employment of special inspectors to see that what water is left in the Croton reservoirs, which supply Manhattan island, is not wasted.

WINS COLUMBIA SCHOLARSHIP. COLUMBUS, O.—Robert M. Haig, son of James Haig, superintendent of the Union missions, has been awarded a fellowship at Columbia University, where he is now taking post graduate work and is acting as secretary of the graduate school. The fellowship carries with it \$650 in cash.

MUSEUM TO BUY
'GRAY LANDSCAPE,'
VINTON PAINTING

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has practically decided upon the purchase of Frederick P. Vinton's "Gray Landscape" with a part of the \$200,000 allowed Curator Jean Guiffrey for the purchase of paintings. It was painted by Mr. Vinton while in France several years ago and before he devoted himself to painting portraits.

Mr. Vinton was in the museum only a short time ago and said he considered his portrait of Thomas G. Appleton the most satisfactory work he had ever done. Today this hangs in the long gallery with a wreath above it.

In 1875 Mr. Vinton went to Paris where he studied with Bonnar, the popular teacher of the day. He then went to Munich and worked at the Royal Academy.

He has painted the portraits of many distinguished persons and received many honors for his work.

Mr. Vinton passed away Saturday.

INVITE ANCIENTS
TO LONDON IN 1912

An invitation for a representation of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston to be the guests of the Honorable Artillery Company of London on the occasion of the celebration of the latter company's three hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary in 1912, is on the way, according to a cable received by officers of the local company. The invitation recommends that but 100 members make the trip, and if the company accepts the invitation none but active members can go, and all, with the exception of the officers, will carry rifles.

DUTY LESS IF U. S.
SHIPS ARE USED

WASHINGTON—To encourage American commerce and establish an American merchant marine, Representative Sulzer of New York introduced a bill on Tuesday providing that a reduction of 5 per cent ad valorem of all customs duties shall be allowed on goods imported in vessels of the United States.

Safeguards are provided against such a reduction on goods brought in from territory contiguous to the United States or transferred from a foreign to an American vessel.

SWISS HONORED
BY U. S. MINISTER

BERNE—Henry Sherman Boutell of Chicago, on presenting his credentials as minister to Switzerland, to President Ruchet Tuesday paid a tribute to the Swiss republic.

"In the development of civil liberty," he said, "of self-government and of popular education Switzerland has been the inspiration of all the world, and the people of our two countries have always had sympathies and aspirations in common."

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The operating department of the Boston division New Haven road is assembling the open and closed coach and electric motor car equipment at Nantasket Junction for trial service Saturday, the 27th.

Fred B. Williams, chief train dispatcher of the Boston & Albany road at South station, is spending two weeks going over his division for the purpose of familiarizing himself with grades and branch improvements.

The track department of the Boston & Maine road has a large force of men beautifying its right of way by whitewashing fences, terrace edges, mile posts and supports.

The passenger department of the Boston & Albany road has a special train of 11 cars made up at East Boston docks to take care of western business from the Cunard steamship Franconia.

The freight car department of the Boston & Maine road has received from Laconia car works 300 modern jumbo refrigerator cars for Boston and New England business.

On account of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs meeting at New Bedford today the passenger department of the New Haven road furnished first-class special service from South station at 12:50 p. m.

The private Pullman car "Magnet," occupied by Mrs. William J. Schreffelin and party will pass through Boston this evening en route from New York City to Mt. Desert Ferry via the New Haven and Boston & Maine roads.

Charles S. Mellen, president of the New Haven and Boston & Maine roads and party occupying the private car "Connecticut," left North station as a special train at 7 o'clock this morning over the Fitchburg division en route to Rutland and Montpelier, Vt., via Bellows Falls.

FRENCH CRUISER AT NEWPORT. NEWPORT, R. I.—The French cruiser D'Estrees has arrived here from Charleston, S. C. She will remain four days and then leave for Boston and Newfoundland.

WEST INDIAN
TRIMMED HATS

Hand-woven by the natives of Curacao and attractively trimmed in our own workrooms. They are excellent hats for country and beach wear.

Davis

East India House
573 BOYLSTON ST.
BOSTON.

MOHONK CONFERENCE HEARS CARNEGIE PLAN FOR PEACE IN DETAIL

(Continued from Page One.)

their work in three parts—a division of international law will be conducted by Dr. James Brown Scott, assisted by a consultative board made up of some of the most noted international lawyers in the world.

The division of economics and history will be conducted by Prof. John Bates Clark of Columbia University, who will also be aided by a corps of international economists. The director for the division of intercourse and education has not yet been selected. This division, Dr. Butler said, will put into practical effect the result of the labors of the other divisions.

Reviewing the operation of the Hague tribunal, Dr. Butler said that its general work is doing much to prevent war. On the authority of the secretary of state, he said, he was prepared to announce that the proposed international court of arbitration will be established at The Hague within a very short time.

The question of disarmament, he said, will never be settled until all nations subscribe to the doctrine that private property at sea shall be free of capture and seizure in time of war. After saying that he believed the peace treaty would be ratified, Dr. Butler said:

"If, however, the treaty when drafted shall fall short in any degree of the public declarations of President Taft and of the just expectation which those declarations have aroused on both sides of the Atlantic, it will not satisfy either the judgment or the conscience of the American people."

Hundreds of peace advocates, including some of the foremost educators and publicists in the world, are here for the conference which continues three days.

It is not certain that the conference will get to the discussion of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty today. It is a leading topic and it is expected that the debate over it will be prolonged. John W. Foster, former secretary of state, will lead the discussion for the United States and Senator Raoul Dandurand of Canada for Great Britain. A report on the proposed celebration of the centenary of the treaty of Ghent will be presented by United States Senator Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, chairman of a committee on that subject.

Albert K. Smiley, the founder and host of the conference, in welcoming the members, after commending the Carnegie endowment and referring to the recent national peace congress and other important meetings, said:

"For a century the conflicting claims of Great Britain and this country with reference to the Newfoundland fisheries baffled diplomacy. Yet last September the question was settled amicably and without causing a ripple in the diplomatic world, by the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague. The very next month, our last great outstanding difficulty with Venezuela—the Orinoco steamship case—was settled by the same court. Four months later, the delicate Savarkar dispute between Great Britain and France was the subject of the court's award."

"Even now, it has under consideration a question of war claims which has been troubling Russia and Turkey for 33 years, and before the end of the present year, it will probably have passed upon a financial dispute between Italy and Peru. Surely this is not a bad year's work for an institution whose defects we admit and of whose life we were not so certain a few years ago. What a promise of success for a real international court of justice when it comes!"

"Some years ago treaties even of limited arbitration attracted much attention, but as their number increased we came to take them as a matter of course. Within the year at least nine treaties representing six American and six European nations have been added to the long list, making, according to some authoritative English statistics, 142 in all. We rightly feel proud of our 25 treaties, but I wonder how many of us know that our great southern neighbor, Brazil, is now a party to 23 such treaties. We should recognize more fully the part the nations to the south of us are taking in this movement. We have much to learn from them, not the least of which is the lesson of the Central American court of justice."

"There, in Central America, is a real international court of justice for five nations, with compulsory jurisdiction over all their differences, the first institution in the world which has set in judgment upon nations! The Central American peace conference, which in 1907 created the court, has during the year held its third annual meeting. This, with the fourth Pan-American conference held in Buenos Aires last summer, gives the American nations a worthy showing in the year's events."

"Our movement is no longer confined to individuals or societies. It has become governmental. President Taft and Secretary Knox are among its strongest supporters, and both have made noteworthy utterances in its favor. Those who a year ago thought the President assumed an untenable position in advocating unlimited arbitration have in recent months had ample proof of his sincerity. Not only is he earnestly engaged in negotiating with Great Britain a treaty of unlimited scope, but we have his clear inference that he hopes the treaty will serve as a model for other

treaties, and, perhaps, for a world treaty. The adoption at this time of such a treaty with Great Britain would be the greatest event in the history of international arbitration."

"That the proposed Anglo-American treaty would meet opposition in the Senate is hardly possible. That body is too intelligent and high-minded to stand in the way of a reasonable proposal of such importance."

One of the most noted of the assembled delegates is Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, whose successful tour of the United States has become a topic of widespread comment.

These officers were elected: President, Nicholas Murray Butler of New York; secretary, H. C. Phillips, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.; treasurer, Alexander C. Wood, Camden, N. J.

Business committee—John H. Stiness, Providence, R. I., chairman; J. R. Aspe, Mexico City, Mexico; J. Allen Baker, M. P., London; Elmer Ellsworth Brown, Washington; Samuel B. Capen, Boston; Dr. Francis E. Clark, Boston; Brig.-Gen. E. H. Crowder, U. S. A.; A. O. Eberhart, St. Paul; Very Rev. W. Moore Ede, dean of Worcester, England; Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, Paris; W. L. Mackenzie King, Ottawa; Dr. George W. Kirchwey, New York; Dr. St. Clair McKelway, Brooklyn; Theodore Harburg, Baltimore; Samuel Mather, Cleveland; Edwin D. Mead, Boston; Joseph B. Moore, Lansing, Mich.; Sir William Mulock, Toronto; Charles P. Neill, Washington; Dr. Cyrus Northrop, Minneapolis; George W. Perkins, New York; H. C. Phillips, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.; Dr. Henry S. Pritchett, New York; Dr. Paul S. Reinsch, Madison, Wis.; James Brown Scott, Washington; Prediger F. W. Simoleit, Berlin; Daniel Smiley, Mohonk Lake, N. Y.; Rear Admiral C. H. Stockton, U. S. N.; Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood, Washington; George H. Utter, Westbury, R. I.; Dr. Henry C. White, Athens, Ga.; Dr. Francisco J. Yanes, Washington.

Press committee—Albert E. Hoyt, the Argus, Albany, chairman; Herbert L. Bridgman, the Standard Union, Brooklyn; Frank A. Carle, the Tribune, Minneapolis; Dr. Thomas O. Conant, the Examiner, New York; Dr. A. E. Dunning, the Congregationalist, Boston; W. A. Edwards, the Wall Street Journal, New York; William Dudley Foulke, the Item, Richmond, Ind.; Dr. J. N. Hallock, the Christian World, New York; John Hicks, the Oshkosh (Wis.) Northwestern; Dr. A. C. Lambdin, the Public Ledger, Philadelphia; Arthur MacArthur, the Northern Budget, Troy, N. Y.; Frederick C. Morehouse, the Living Church, Milwaukee; Don C. Seitz, the World, New York; John A. Schleier, the Leslie Weekly, New York; Edward J. Wheeler, Current Literature, New York.

Finance committee—Alexander C. Wood, Camden, N. J., chairman; W. R. Belknap, Louisville, Ky.; Alexander Berger, Milwaukee; Joseph G. Brown, Raleigh, N. C.; George Burnham, Jr., Philadelphia; A. B. Farquhar, York, Pa.; Frank D. LaLanne, Philadelphia; Marcus M. Marks, New York; J. Henry Moores, Lansing, Mich.; James Talcott, New York; Warner Van Norden, New York.

Baron Talks at Vassar
POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Vassar College girls were addressed here Tuesday by Baron d'Estournelles de Constant of Paris on international peace.

When the baron left Vassar for Lake Mohonk he made his departure amid the waving of hundreds of handkerchiefs and vigorous college yells.

"Not a few persons of a certain type are becoming greatly alarmed at the progress of the feminist movement," said the baron. "They see in it nothing but disorder; it is to them but one more shocking innovation; they speak of it with the same scorn that their fathers spoke 40 years ago of social reforms, of modern music, of dirigible balloons. Let them scoff; the scoffers will soon change their attitude. To defend the cause of woman is to serve the cause of peace."

PLAN RELIGIOUS MEETING HERE

The Free Religious Association of America will hold its forty-fourth annual convention in Boston Thursday and Friday. The business meeting will be held Thursday at 3 o'clock at the Twentieth Century Club. On Friday addresses on "The Next Step" will be delivered in Ford hall beginning at 10 a. m. The morning speakers will be President Charles W. Wendte of Boston, Algernon S. Crapsey of Rochester, N. Y.; Merle St. Croix Wright of New York, Anna Garlin Spencer of New York, and Speaker Joseph Walker of Brooklyn.

At 2:30 p. m. there will be another discussion.

At 2 p. m. Friday a memorial tribute will be paid to Julia Ward Howe.

WELLESLEY CLASS CREWS SELECTED

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Class crews are being chosen for the competition to take place Friday on Lake Waban. The 1912 crew will not be announced until tomorrow, but the 1911 and 1913 crews are posted today. The 1911 crew is as follows: Madeline Andrews, West Hartford, Conn.; Meta Bennett, Wrentham, Mass.; Helen Coffin, Dorchester, Mass.; Dorothy Clark, Newark, N. J.; Constance Eustis, New York; Marguerite Fitzgerald, Mayville, Ky.; Edith Hall, Wellesley, Mass.; Ernestine Howard, Reading, Mass.; Alberta Peltz, East Orange, N. J.; Ethel Smith, Bayonne, N. J.

The freshman crew will not enter the competition and therefore its team will not be chosen immediately.

ARCHITECT'S SENTENCE HOLDS.
HARRISBURG, Pa.—The state supreme court has affirmed the sentence of imprisonment in the case of Joseph M. Huston of Philadelphia, architect of the new state capital, for conspiring with state officials to defraud the state.

CABINET FOR MEXICO IS ANNOUNCED JUST BEFORE DIAZ RETIRES

(Continued from Page One.)

of President Diaz are expected the resignations of numerous army and federal civil officers, who prefer to retire with their chief instead of awaiting possible elimination by the Madero government.

Wishing to show their respect for the retiring executive, the members of the diplomatic corps, through its dean, American Ambassador Wilson, requested the President to fix a time when it would be agreeable for him to receive them.

Through Minister de la Barra, President Diaz expressed his appreciation of their courtesy and said he would name a date later.

By an immense majority the Chamber of Deputies passed the bill providing amnesty to political prisoners. It becomes effective immediately.

Jorge Vera Estanola, minister of the interior, presented to the chamber a report on the successful termination of the negotiations for peace, thus formally announcing that the war is ended.

A small band of rebels, under the leadership of Candido Xavarró, cut the National railroad south of San Luis Potosí and another band stopped traffic over the Mexican railroad by burning a bridge near Huamantla.

CHELSEA PUPILS COMPOSE MUSIC

More than 600 children were participants in the May music festival given by the music department of the Chelsea public schools in the Williams school hall at Winthrop last evening and several of the numbers on the program were composed by the pupils who took part.

Arthur Osbourne McConathy, superintendent of the music department of Chelsea public schools, and his assistant, Miss Maud M. Howes, conducted the festival.

Four children gave a rendering of pieces composed by themselves. Miss Rebecca G. Meekelburg, a member of the class of 1914 of Chelsea high school, played a piano solo which she composed, a cornet solo was given by Walter D. Holmes of the class of 1913, a piano duet was played by the composer, Charles Friedman, assisted by Miss Howes, while Miss Mildred Wedger, class of 1911, sang a song for which she composed the music.

SUIT OVER STOCK OF BASEBALL CLUB

L. Cones Page, vice-president of the Boston National League Baseball Club, brought a bill in the superior court today against President William H. Russell and William B. Winslow, seeking to compel the latter to deliver to him 60 shares of the capital stock of the club.

Mr. Page claims to have entered into a contract with Mr. Russell Dec. 16, 1900, under which he had an option to purchase half of the stock held by Mr. Russell. He claims that at the time Russell had 120 shares which he transferred to Mr. Winslow. Mr. Page claims the transfer was made without consideration for the fraudulent purpose of defeating his right to purchase.

CAMBRIDGE MAN FOR A JUDGESHIP

Augustine J. Daly, formerly mayor of the city of Cambridge and for a number of years associate justice of the district court there, is mentioned as a possible appointee to the superior court in the event that three new judgeships are created.

Mr. Daly resigned his Cambridge judicial position in order to become mayor, and since retiring from service in the latter office has put his undivided attention into the practice of law. It is understood that he has strong backing for the superior bench.

JAPAN-AMERICA TREATY FAVORED

TOKIO—It is reported in official circles here today that Japan is prepared to participate in negotiations for a general treaty of arbitration between the United States and this country, and is willing to submit proposals for such an agreement if invited.

Government leaders are deeply interested in the tentative draft of the arbitration proposal which the American government submitted to Great Britain and France. The proposal meets with hearty approval here.

SUES TO GET BACK HIS CITY POSITION

Peter F. Gaughen brought a petition in the supreme court today for a writ of mandamus to compel Commissioner of Public Works Rourke to reinstate him as a bricklayer in the sewer division.

Gaughen was removed in 1909 under the administration of Mayor Hibbard. He claims his suspension was illegal and unjust.

GOVERNOR FOSS SIGNS THE BILL TO ANNEX HYDE PARK TO BOSTON

(Continued from Page One.)

the grand jury to testify concerning any prosecution under the bill would be exempt from punishment.

The motion to substitute was defeated on a voice vote and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Representative Meany of Blackstone, the House substituted the Oregon plan of direct preferential election of United States senators for the New Jersey plan of direct preferential nomination, reported by the committee on election laws.

The Oregon plan was substituted without debate or revision. Under this plan the legislators pledge themselves to vote for certain candidates for senatorial office.

By the New Jersey plan the candidate is nominated in caucus by the two parties and then comes before the Legislature.

The Chelsea annexation bill was ordered to a third reading without debate. Governor Foss' veto of the milk commission bill came down from the Senate for concurrence by the House, in passing it over the veto.

On motion of Representative Doyle of New Bedford the matter was assigned for next Wednesday.

The committee on cities reported leave to withdraw on the bill providing for a police commissioner for the city of Cambridge.

In the House late Tuesday the bill to give Cambridge a new city charter with a commission form of government was passed to engrossment by a vote of 109 to 87 and the bill to annex Chelsea to Boston was substituted for an adverse committee report.

In the Senate, the bill providing that no man shall be employed as an engineer or a conductor on any railroad unless he has had at least two years' experience in railroad engineering in some minor capacity, was passed to be engrossed without amendment. The Henebery trolley freight franchise bill was rejected for the third successive session.

The 54-hour bill was passed to be enacted on a voice vote.

Hollis M. Blackstone, superintendent of the Bridgewater state farm, and James A. Watson and C. P. Harpham, two of Governor Foss' experts, appeared before the committee on ways and means Tuesday afternoon at a hearing on the report by the experts on the conditions at the farm.

Superintendent Blackstone told the committee that Mr. Watson came to the state farm three times, arriving once at 2 o'clock and going away again at 4 and on another occasion arriving at about the same time, but remaining longer.

In reply to Chairman White, Mr. Watson said that while he made three visits on what the chairman called the "Governor's mission," he had visited the institution many times. He said that he had no credentials. He was authorized by John C. Sherman, the Governor's expert, to make this examination and was instructed to make his reports from time to time to Mr. Sherman.

In answer to a question whether he ever reported to the Governor that his investigation disclosed practices that would be absolutely intolerable in a private enterprise, Mr. Watson said: "I did not."

Mr. Harpham, when asked the same question, said that it was wholly a matter of expression. "I saw that I found methods that were unbusinesslike," said the expert. Mr. Harpham told Mr. White that he did not think it necessary for him to go again to the institution at Bridgewater.

Order Elevated Inquiry

A resolve authorizing the railroad commissioners to expend \$10,000, to be assessed upon the Boston Elevated railway company, to investigate the transit conditions on the roads owned, leased and operated by that company, was reported in the Senate by the committee on ways and means.

The resolve provides that the commissioners may employ experts and agents, and on completion of the investigation the board is authorized to make such recommendations as public necessity and convenience may require. The resolve was reported instead of the bill to prevent overcrowding in passenger cars on subway and suburban lines.

PROGRESSIVES ALL OVER AMERICA SAYS GOVERNOR WILSON

MINNEAPOLIS—"The progressive movement is not a matter of geography; it extends all over America," said Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey here today. The Governor is in Minneapolis on his return from a trip through the far West.

"The most interesting feature in politics today," he continued, "is the magnitude of the independent vote. The most advanced state of the independent vote, I think, is in the far West, but I do not believe it is materially different from that of the East. Everywhere Americans are appreciating the great problems that confront the country and are going to solve them without blind allegiance to party."

Illegitimate connection between business and politics can only be prevented by absolute publicity on both sides, the Governor told the members of the Publicity Club at a luncheon today.

SECRETARY STIMSON ON WAY TO BOSTON TO SPEAK FOR PRESIDENT

(Continued from Page One.)

ard, secretary of the club, and Frank Oliver, minister of the interior of Canada.

A luncheon was given to Miss Oliver, daughter of the Canadian minister of interior, by Boston women, at the Parker house at 12:30 p. m., which will be followed by a theater party. Among those asked to attend were Mrs. Dr. A. W. McDonald, Mrs. Asa R. Minard, Mrs. Dr. Joseph Cunningham, Mrs. Frederick J. Macleod and Mrs. S. W. C. Downey.

It is expected that about 500 will attend the banquet at 6:30 at the Intercolonial Club, including many prominent Americans. A. C. Chisholm, president of the club, will preside, and former President Frederick J. Macleod will be toastmaster.

The speakers will include Secretary Stimson, Mr. Oliver, Consul-General Frederick P. Leay of Boston; Governor Foss, Mayor Fitzgerald, Lieut.-Col. Thomas T. Stokes, representing the British Naval and Military Veterans; George Lyman, president of the Canadian Club of Montreal; Sharon Graham, president Canadian Club of New York; Adjt.-Gen. Gardner F. Pearson of Massachusetts; P. O'Loughlin, president Charitable Irish Society; James Pottinger, president Scots Charitable Society; Dr. Wilfred L. Harris, president Canadian Club of Boston; Addison L. Winship, civic secretary, Boston City Club; Dr. Joseph Armand Bedard, president Societe Historique Franco-Americaine; John J. Martin, president Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange; Robert Lincoln O'Brien; Archibald McLellan; Richard C. MacLaurin, president M. I. T.; James J. Phelan of Hornblower & Weeks; E. Hedley Scoville, secretary Victorian Club of Boston; Felix Getineau, president L'Union St. Jean Baptiste Amerique; Henry D. Yerxa; S. C. McLeod, president Harvard Canadian Club.

STILL SPEAKING ON LORIMER CASE

WASHINGTON—Senator La Follette continues his speech today for a reopening of the Lorimer case to investigate the bribery charges brought in connection with the election of the Illinois senator.

Mr. La Follette reviewed the recent proceedings of the Illinois Legislature and said he was convinced that there was still more testimony to be adduced.

"The people of the country," said he, "rejected our former verdict as if by one voice. Nothing ever is settled until it is settled right."

Mr. La Follette quoted the Senate's action in the du Pont case to justify the demand for a reopening, contending that the Senate as well as other tribunals should exercise the privilege of reviewing its own proceedings.

PLANS TO HASTEN NEW LEGISLATION

Speaker Walker appeared this morning before the special legislative committee which is considering the various propositions for shortening the session of the Great and General Court, and spoke in favor of setting some time limit within which committees should report on matters on which they have given hearings. The speaker said that he was not in favor of any proposition to limit the number of days of the legislative session, but thought that much of the delay in the progress of legislation could be done away with if some action were taken to hasten committee reports.

ORDER PULLMAN REBATES.

CHICAGO—Judges Grosscup and Kohlstedt ordered clerks of United States district court to pay Pullman passengers approximately \$23,000 rebates, covering a period of litigation over fare reductions ordered by the commerce commission.

BEER LIBRARY BRINGS \$250,000.

NEW ORLEANS—William Beer, for 20 years librarian of the Howard library, this city, has sold his famous library of Americana in New York for \$250,000.

We Are Better Prepared Than
Ever Before

And Much Better Prepared than
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To Fulfil Your Every Want

In the Newest, Freshest and Most Up-to-date

Summer Merchandise

Of Every Description

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NEW HAVEN ROAD FRAMING MAY 30 TRAIN SCHEDULE

(Continued from Page One.)

The New Haven railroad is preparing a special Memorial day schedule for metropolitan service. Many of the business trains which are run at frequent intervals are being annulled to make way for special excursion or extra section trains.

The majority of the passenger traffic on holidays, and especially on May 30, is to the summer resorts. The early trains that rush business men to the cities are not needed.

This year there will be a special each way to Woods Hole, Plymouth and South Duxbury. Extra sections will be ready on the adjoining tracks if the travel demands it.

The trains that are affected run between Boston and Forest Hills, Dedham, West Roxbury, Mansfield, Providence, Newton Highlands, Woonsocket, Dorchester, Readville, Norwood Center, Franklin, Harrison Square, Mattapan, Ashmont, Atlantic, Braintree, Cohasset, North Scituate, Plymouth, Whitman, Brockton, Campello, Bridgewater, East Bridgewater, Middleboro, Fair Haven, Buzzards Bay, Woods Hole, Hyannis, Randolph, North Easton and Easton. All trains on the Ashland branch are annulled. Train service on the Needham branch, between South Braintree and Montello, and Fall River and Portsmouth is also curtailed.

STATEMENT MADE BY JOSEPH LEE

Joseph Lee of the school committee, who was mentioned yesterday by the mayor in his comments on the veto, answered today in part as follows:

"The only issue between the mayor and the school committee is that the mayor desires that justice shall be done to a certain class of teachers by a method grossly in violation of the principles of home rule, while the school committee desires that justice shall be done to all the teachers by a method not open to that objection. It hopes that the Legislature will pass a bill providing sufficient money for that purpose."

"The bill as it stands is a partial measure, obviously incomplete and necessitating a further appeal to the Legislature next year if the schools are to be successfully carried on. It would result in paying subordinates more than those placed over them, and would leave many cases of insufficient salary unrectified."

"If, on the other hand, the Legislature adopts the school committee's recommendation and provides this year a sum adequate to cover the entire matter of teachers' salaries, the school committee will be able to grant to the teachers covered by the present bill all the advance that that bill would have secured to them and be able to do justice also to the other teachers in the schools."

"The mayor now has an opportunity to show whether he really desires to do justice to the school teachers, for undoubtedly the school committee's suggestion if he supports it will be adopted by the Legislature."

"The only possible objection that could be raised to the school committee's proposal is that it involves additional expense. But that additional expense must in any event be faced next year unless teachers in superior positions are to be left indefinitely upon inferior salaries to their subordinates and other teachers are to be left notoriously underpaid."

DATE IS NAMED FOR JOINT HEARING ON TAX QUESTIONS

The time for the first hearing by the joint legislative committee on constitutional amendments and taxation on Governor Foss' message favoring the taxation of forest lands, and several income tax bills, was set by the committee today for Thursday, June 1.

Requests have been received by the committee from Governor Foss, the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, asking that they each be notified of the hearings, in order that they may be represented.

The committee will have to take action on the Governor's forest taxation proposition, which calls for the taxation of forest lands as well as the standing timber thereon. It will also have to choose between the resolves presented by Speaker Walker and Governor Foss for a constitutional amendment to allow the levying of a state income tax.

OLD ORDER BARRIER TO STATION CHANGE AT FIELDS CORNER

It was made evident at a hearing before the railroad commissioners today that the proposed new station of the New Haven road at Fields Corner cannot be relocated unless there is authorized a court order amending the original authorization of the station.

About 40 petitioners headed by Robert H. Magwood, attended the hearing and asked that the station be established at a point within 100 feet of Geneva avenue on the inward bound track, with a subway beneath the roadway connecting the inward and outward platforms, a fence separating the two tracks.

The present order, issued in 1907, calls for the building of the station one-half a mile from Geneva avenue. It is claimed that such a location will not serve the majority of the passengers.

A representative of the New Haven railroad explained that the road could not legally build the station in the desired new site under the present order and at the same time receive the promised aid of 35 per cent of the cost from the city.

The change in location, Robert H. Magwood said, would be paid for within a year by increased patronage. Like all the other speakers, Mr. Magwood contended that the station as it is now located is unsafe, for 90 per cent of those who buy tickets at this station have to cross the tracks to the inward bound side to take the train.

B. F. Wheeler, chief engineer of the road, said that the grade was at its lowest point at Geneva avenue and if the station was established there, trains might be stalled. He said that trains would have to pull up grade in leaving the station in both directions.

Joseph L. Stewart, a real estate man of that section, said there was plenty of vacant land along the railroad for the relocation of the station.

George A. Riley said he had received cards from 271 men and spoken with many more passengers, and that all were in favor of the relocation of the station.

The commissioners stated that the matter will be taken under advisement that there might be a settlement of the question of jurisdiction.

IMPROVE YOUR DESSERTS BY USING BURNETT'S VANILLA

Improve your desserts by using Burnett's Vanilla

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Promoters of Peace Gather at Seventeenth Conference

Statesmen, Industry Leaders
and Toilers Discuss
Internationalism.

MOHONK GATES
OPEN TO CAUSE

Coordination of Societies
Aiming to Abolish War
Is Chief Topic.

NEAR the placid waters of Lake Mohonk, Ulster county, N. Y., scholars, diplomats, business men, labor representatives, meet today for the seventeenth annual conference on international arbitration inaugurated by Albert K. Smiley in 1895. The hundreds of guests who have accepted Mr. Smiley's hospitality meet this time under conditions which promise great things for the peace movement throughout the world. The third national peace congress at Baltimore proved a decided step ahead as compared with the congress which met two years ago. The Lake Mohonk conference which has just begun may not prove epochal, but there is little doubt that the arbitration events that have happened since the conference of last year will give additional weight to the business transacted at the picturesque summer home of the founder of the conferences.

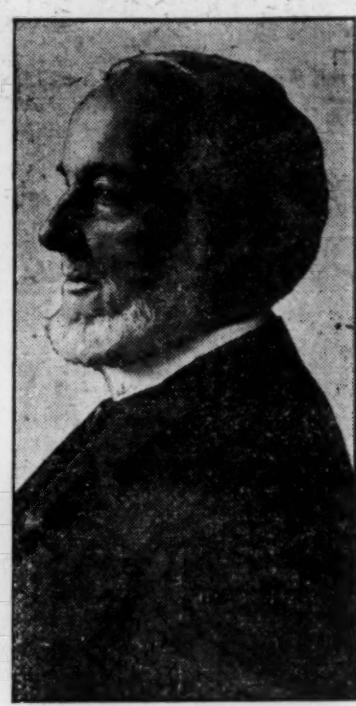
When Albert K. Smiley, 16 years ago, conceived the idea to bring together at Lake Mohonk leading men who had international peace at heart, he scarcely anticipated that the conference of 1895 and those that followed would stand as models for many of the present organizations of their kind throughout the United States. Still, less satisfactory results could hardly have come when it is considered that every locality and every profession and business have been drawn upon for the purpose of making the conferences representative in every way. As on the first day of the 1895 conference, when John B. Garrett of Philadelphia was in the chair, so at the opening session today, when President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University is the presiding officer, a notable company listens to the opening remarks.

Public Feeling Expressed

A comparison of the programs of 1895 and 1911 shows clearly that the arbitration movement has now enlisted the services of many who once felt disinclined to take the cause seriously. For as education has advanced, as business has expanded at home and abroad, as American industrialism has risen to a height not dreamed of some years ago, financiers and workmen realize more and more that wars must be made to cease if prosperity is to continue. It is no longer a question of the few but of the many, whether the nations must hammer their swords into implements of another sort. Because the world is conscious that arbitration meetings now express public opinion, ambassadors, governors of states, educators and others readily accept opportunities to speak or to listen at conferences like those which have carried the name of Lake Mohonk far and wide.

The Anglo-American arbitration treaty proposed by President Taft and enthusiastically received in England, is to form a chief subject for discussion during the present conference. The negotiations between the two nations may not be concluded for some time; but if public sentiment has a voice in the proceedings, it should not be long before Secretary of State Knox and the British foreign office report that an agreement has been entered into whereby war between the two English-speaking countries has been made impossible.

The standing at home of the English and Canadian delegates to the Lake Mohonk conference will make the views they express on the subject of universal peace command attention. But the purpose of the seventeenth conference is to reach something more than statements of opinion; it will aim to bring about a better condition between the



ALBERT K. SMILEY, LL. D.
Mr. Smiley entertains the delegates of the conference at Lake Mohonk house for three days.

various societies working for peace than has yet been accomplished. The coordination idea is to be discussed from all standpoints, and it is intimated that a national council may be established before long. There is little doubt that peace advocacy along constructive lines will appeal to the many business organizations, including leading chambers of commerce, represented at Lake Mohonk this week.

Arbitration Favored

Many of the measures advocated during the first Lake Mohonk conference have been put into effect, and it is interesting to learn that the "declaration" of the first conference on international arbitration and adopted by the delegates asked that the United States and Great Britain enter into an unlimited arbitration agreement. In view of recent events it may be pertinent to repeat the Lake Mohonk declaration, which reads as follows:

"The feasibility of arbitration as a substitute for war is now demonstrated. In the last 79 years at least 80 important controversies between civilized nations have been successfully adjusted in this mode. Thirteen of these were controversies between the United States and Great Britain. Arbitration is now the American practice. To perpetuate peace, a formal act should make it henceforth the rule of national life.

"The present time is ripe for such a step. In 1887 an English delegation of 13 men, all prominent in public life, brought to this country a memorial signed by 233 members of the House of Commons, addressed to the President and Congress of the United States, and expressing the wish that all future differences between the countries be settled by arbitration. In response to this memorial our Congress in 1890 unanimously requested the President to open negotiations to this end with all countries with whom we have diplomatic relations. In the same month the republics of North, South and Central America, by their representatives in the international American conference, declared their adoption of arbitration as a principle of American international law in the settlement of controversies between these republics. And in October of the same year a treaty drafted by that conference was submitted by our state department to the governments of all the civilized nations, for their consideration and concurrence. In June, 1893, the British House of Commons unanimously expressed its approval of the movement.

"In taking the next great step, the United States should lead. Our country is free from foreign entanglements, is strong and prosperous in the result of its peaceful policy, and the world knows we are not moved to it by fear. It is for those nations whose peaceful positions is strongest and whose strength is

most conspicuous to take the initiative; and it is time for Great Britain and the United States to act. Expressing, as we believe, the judgment of the American people, we urge the government of the United States to negotiate a treaty of arbitration with Great Britain."

The declaration of the first Lake Mohonk conference must have been prophetic of what President Taft brought to the world's attention when he delivered his now historic address before the American Society for the Judicial Settlement of International Disputes at Washington last December.

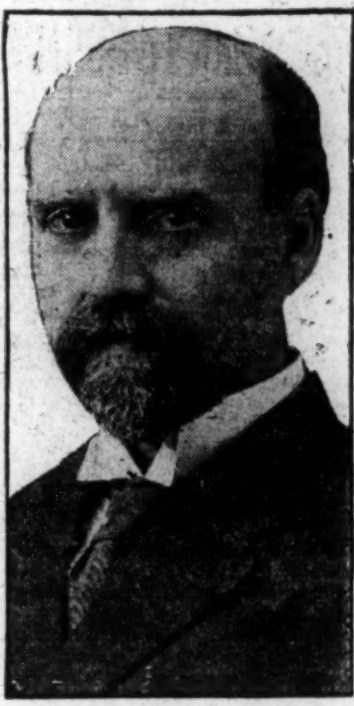
The consistent policy adopted by the Lake Mohonk peacemakers in 1895 has been adhered to ever since.

Systematic Effort Desired

Perhaps no more ardent worker in the field of arbitration has aided the movement than Henry C. Phillips, since 1902 the secretary of the Lake Mohonk conferences. Mr. Phillips, in tracing the world-importance of peace gatherings and their inter-relationship here and abroad, brings out that an international court of a judicial character was the great ideal which the delegates to the first conference set before them. Says Mr. Phillips: "The obvious advantage of the limited scope of the conference lay in its ability to bring together not only peace workers, but men of the army and navy, practical business men and others who had hitherto held themselves aloof from the peace movement. Indeed, no class is omitted, and in addition to the ever changing but limited number of those whom Mr. Smiley entertains at the annual meetings, the conference enjoys the cordial cooperation of official 'correspondents' of every class and race, of leading Chambers of Commerce and like bodies in practically every large city of the United States and Canada, and of hundreds of colleges and universities. By interesting these forces and bringing them to realize that work for peace can be practical, Mohonk performed its first great service.

"Mohonk has given the initial impulse to several important societies, among them the International Society of International Law. Since 1909 a committee of the Mohonk conference has been working on a plan for establishing a national council for arbitration and peace which shall bring all the arbitration and peace societies into harmonious cooperation and exercise an advisory guidance of their activities. It is not necessary to emphasize the importance of such a council as not only a means of overcoming duplication of effort, but also as acting as a medium of communication between the different societies and perhaps between them and the Carnegie endowment."

When Mr. Carnegie astonished the



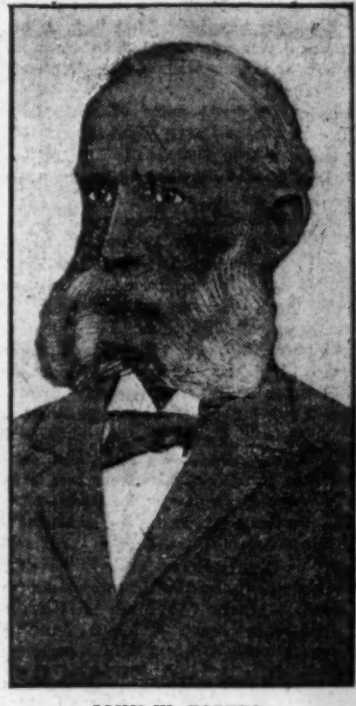
(Copyrighted by G. V. Buck, Washington.)
ELMER ELLSWORTH BROWN,
United States commissioner of education.

world by his \$10,000,000 gift in behalf of peace at home and abroad, he gave the trustees of the Carnegie peace fund

a free hand as to the manner in which the money was to be used, providing the utilization of the large sums annually available would be in the direction of peace and arbitration, both industrially and internationally. That Mr. Carnegie was aware that organizations like the peace societies are in need of financial ammunition he had shown long before the establishment of the fund that bears his name. There are few peace societies in America that have not been at one time or another beneficiaries of his ready purse. The Lake Mohonk conferences, strictly speaking, are not working along the lines of the established peace societies. Mr. Smiley's hospitality has brought peace and arbitration workers together for more than 16 years. But the conferences have been more or less advisory to the general movement; and for this reason the delegates who meet today at the Lake Mohonk Mountain house may appropriately discuss the question of a national council for the administration of peace work in the United States.

Motive Philanthropic

Albert K. Smiley, the founder of these arbitration conferences and also of conferences relating to the Indians and other dependent peoples, belongs to the Society of Friends, and is probably the most effective member of that body in this country in forwarding the cause of universal brotherhood. The Lake Mohonk Conference of Friends of the Indian and other dependent peoples sprang into existence 28 years ago at the instigation



JOHN W. FOSTER.
Former secretary of state is one of the diplomatic representatives.

of the man who is today entertaining several hundred representative American and foreign delegates. Some of the speakers during the present week will be in attendance later, when the other organization meets for the twenty-ninth annual gathering. In many respects the arbitration conference is the logical outgrowth of a movement which began almost 30 years ago, and had for its purpose better relationships between all grades of society at home as well as away from home.

There is hardly a doubt that when the 1911 conference comes to an end and when the official stenographer will have entered upon the records the many speeches delivered at Lake Mohonk the present week, the reports of the seventeenth annual proceedings will be fully as interesting, if not more so, than those of the previous meetings. Recent events have supplied the present conference with subjects not available at preceding sessions. But no matter how important the present gathering will turn out to be, the significance of the addresses to the affairs of today can hardly be considered more essential than when in 1895 and the years following the Lake Mohonk conferences dealt with arbitration and its opportunities. It is for this reason that the reports of the conferences have become historic documents. They constitute a historical retrospect of one phase of the universal peace movement which in years to come will be even more appreciated than it is today. The names identified with the 17 consecutive programs are names well known throughout the country and the world.

In 1895, men like the Rev. George Dana Boardman, Dr. Austin Abbott, Philip C. Garrett, Edward Everett Hale, Robert Treat Paine and William G. Hubbard, president of the Peace Association of Friends of America, answered the summons to the first conference, and their earnestness and eloquence have had a lasting effect. What is most in evidence during the present meeting is the preponderating number of delegates representing commercial institutions. The National Association of Manufacturers, the National Board of Trade, the National Association of Clothiers are represented, and so are the chambers of commerce in cities like Denver, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Baltimore, Boston, Detroit, Philadelphia and New York.

Labor's interest in the peace movement in the western world will be espoused by such leaders as the Hon.

Conference Sees Work Done
Which It Advised in
Early Days.

"DECLARATION" IS
PRIZED DOCUMENT

Idea of Noticing Centennial
of Peace With England
to Be Proposed.

W. L. Mackenzie King, Canadian minister of labor, whose work in the settlement between officials and employees of the Grand Trunk railway earned him the gratitude of both sides to the issue. For the United States, Charles F. Neill, commissioner of labor, will have something to say regarding the position of the government in its relation to the workers. It is scarcely to be questioned that in view of the supreme court decision in the Standard Oil case, the conference will deal extemporaneously with the merits of the decision. In the final analysis, industrial peace and international peace are running mates.

Many of the delegates belong to the judiciary.

Judge George Gray of Delaware is to be a speaker.

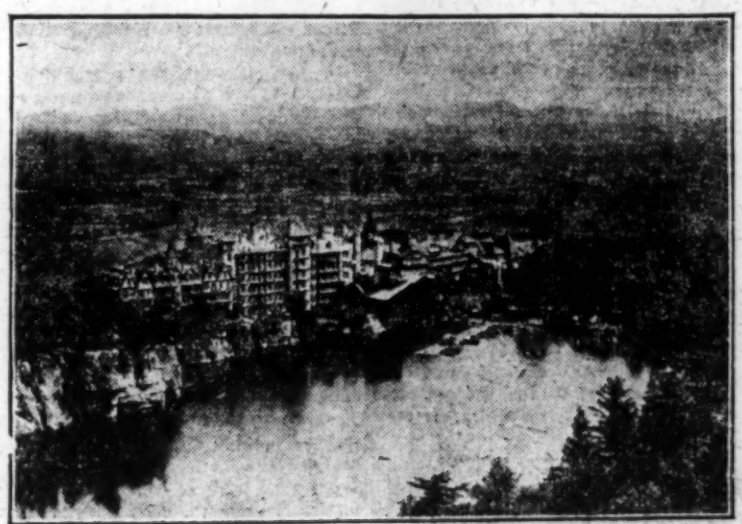
Dr. Andrew D. White, former minister to Russia; Charlemagne Tower, recently ambassador to Germany; Oscar S. Straus, whose ambassadorial work at Constantinople earned him high honors; Charles S. Francis, who was represented the government at the Austrian court, are some of the men experienced in diplomacy on the Lake Mohonk program.

Representation Universal

The cosmopolitan make-up of the present conference is shown in the fact that among the foreign countries represented are Persia, Central and South America, Mexico, Germany, France and other European nations. It is significant that Baron d'Estournelles de Constant, who takes for his subject "Patriotism and Peace," is about to conclude the 20,000 mile tour through the United States which this French statesman and peace champion undertook in order to spread the doctrine of conciliation in universities and other educational institutions. Baron d'Estournelles is yet to speak at Buffalo and in Canada. Early next month he departs for Europe. He will be able to tell the Lake Mohonk conference about the peace movement in this country, North and South, East and West, as it has come under his observation. It should be a running commentary on American arbitration work, seen through French eyes that are keenly critical of what makes or mars the outlook.

There is agreement among all English speaking people in the western world that a suitable celebration should mark the centenary anniversary of Anglo-American peace. Senator Theodore E. Burton, the president of the American Peace Society, is to submit a report to the conference on the best methods for such a celebration. The British-American entente was never more cordial than at the present time, and in outlining a plan which will draw still closer the people who speak one language the Lake Mohonk peace workers will assure the public of the broadness of the arbitration propaganda, and will make clear the importance of enlisting the service of mankind generally. Lake Mohonk today stands for nothing so much as an universal brotherhood. It sounds a clarion call that invites the world to make of prophecy a realization.

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Delegates, About 200 in Number, and Their Wives Enjoy
Early Season in Magnificent Park in Ulster Co., N. Y.

LITERATURE IN LOVE LETTERS

Nathan Haskell Dole Sees No Reason Why the
World Too Should Not Profit From Correspondence.

By NATHAN HASKELL DOLE.

IF a man can't find any one else to confide in, he confides in himself and writes a diary which he has a secret hope will be found worthy of publication after he has ceased to write in it. A Harvard graduate, a few years ago, was told by a friend who had the greatest admiration for his extraordinary gift for letter writing, although he had never published a book in his long life, that any one would be justified in robbing his wife's desk of his love letters and making a book of them. He shook his head rather sadly and replied that his wife had destroyed them all. There was a part of him that revolted at such a destruction of the best part of him. It was the holocaust of an Alexandrian library on a small scale.

The widow of a well-known poet came to a publisher and offered her own love letters—or selections from them, as a contribution to the literature of the day. She knew well that there were too many beautiful thoughts, too much fine sentiment, too much fuel for poetic fires, to be wasted. People fill their window seats with flowering plants, not so much for their own decoration as for the admiration of the passerby. It is another form of the same self-expression.

Occasionally the newspapers get hold of perverted love letters and publish them. But that is as a rule disgusting. Such letters do not ring true. They serve only to amuse vulgar curiosity and they quickly drop out of sight, to the advantage of the world. Then again we have such a life document as Prosper Merimee's "Lettres a une Inconnue." It is almost inconceivable that the brilliant author did not write them with a consciousness that the world was peering over his shoulder and exclaiming at his scintillating phrases. They were certainly published and the world boasted another masterpiece.

It is pitiful to think of the wonderful wealth of lovely thoughts that has been consigned to the flames by too scrupulous relatives. They might have been kept for a half century or even a century and then when all possibility of indiscretion (as far as living friends or relatives are concerned) had been removed, the exquisite manifestations of love and sympathy might well be given for the delight of posterity. Thus we read the love letters of Keats to Fanny Brawne without any sense of committing an impropriety, any more than in reading his poems. Most love poems are probably the bursting into flower of an absolutely intimate feeling, meant in the first instance only for the adored object. Mrs. Browning's "Sonnets from the

Portuguese" are the most delicate love letters ever written; they happen to be in verse and rhyme and she never manifested any indignation that they were given to the world during her lifetime. Dante Gabriel Rossetti had no scruples in publishing "The Blessed Damozel" and his other love poems during his lifetime and yet they were certainly sacred and confidential expressions of a beautiful affection. There is nothing in prose to differentiate it from poetry except form.

If a man is of sufficient importance to justify giving his life-story to the world, the world is certainly justified in its desire to know as much as possible regarding that man's inmost being; and the diaries which corresponded to his imperious need of expression or confession, his letters to friends which displayed his largeness of nature, his sympathies, and his views of life, even his love letters, which certainly ought to give the very best idea of his beauty of character, all go together to picture the man.

The nearer a biography approaches being an autobiography or even an autograph (as the lively painter Harding called his memoirs), the more nearly it approaches the ideal of our day. Thus J. W. Cross composed the life of George Eliot, making a sort of mosaic of selections from her letters and diaries. Tennyson's "Life" is made vital by reason of the treasures of correspondence with intimate friends and with his family. In preparing the most famous of all biographies, the "Life of Johnson," Boswell was merely a walking diary for the portentous old doctor; if he had lived in our day he would have had a stenographer's note book and come even closer to the exact words that he so religiously entrusted to his memory.

The Defoe of Chicago, a small private book publishing society, not long ago brought out the love letters of Nathaniel Hawthorne. What would have been the harm to have brought out a trade edition? There is certainly nothing in the two volumes at which Hawthorne or Hawthorne's relatives could object, nothing to diminish the respect in which he is held. His was an ideal love match and Hawthorne expressed his affection in good sturdy English, with that exquisite charm of style characteristic of him. To be sure, he was somewhat shy in company, but he was disappointed at the long time it took for his fame to grow and he was glad enough when his books sold to the very persons whom he would have found it difficult to talk with face to face. When the ink was still damp on those now faded sheets of old-

fashioned paper, addressed to Sophia Peabody, whom he called "darling wife" several years before they were married, he would have shrunk from letting strange eyes read his words. Yet the words were already in the dictionary and the manner in which he strung them together differentiated his love letters from every other man's love letters only in quantity and quality, not in their nature. It is impossible not to think that he would have regretted having their beautiful flower seen by the well-disposed and even elevated by coming into touch with pure, wholesome manly sentiment.

The quite common objection to the publication of private letters and diaries (with proper elimination of anything that might be injurious of course, such as too severe criticisms of contemporaries or confidential remarks absolutely never meant to be shared) is not very reasonable. Like so many other prejudices, it is founded only on a conventional point of view. Letters and biographies largely made up of letters and diaries will continue as they have in the past to make a good part of the more enduring contributions of our age to literature. Meantime it becomes you, my dear madam, or you, my dear sir, to be careful how you couch your thoughts, whether in your journal or in your letters, for the world may take such an interest in you that they will simply have to be published. Write, therefore, as if the eye of posterity were on you and don't put anything in your locked diary that it would hurt a single soul to know!

PROPOSE TO SINK HULK OF MAINE

WASHINGTON—If Congress does not order otherwise all that remains of the battleship Maine after it has been raised from Havana harbor and stripped of parts of value, will be towed out to sea and sunk in deep water.

The board of engineers engaged in raising the vessel so recommends in a report which the war department submitted to Congress recently. Secretary Dickinson has approved the recommendation and says: "Action will be taken accordingly unless Congress directs otherwise." The affair will be considered by the House military affairs committee.

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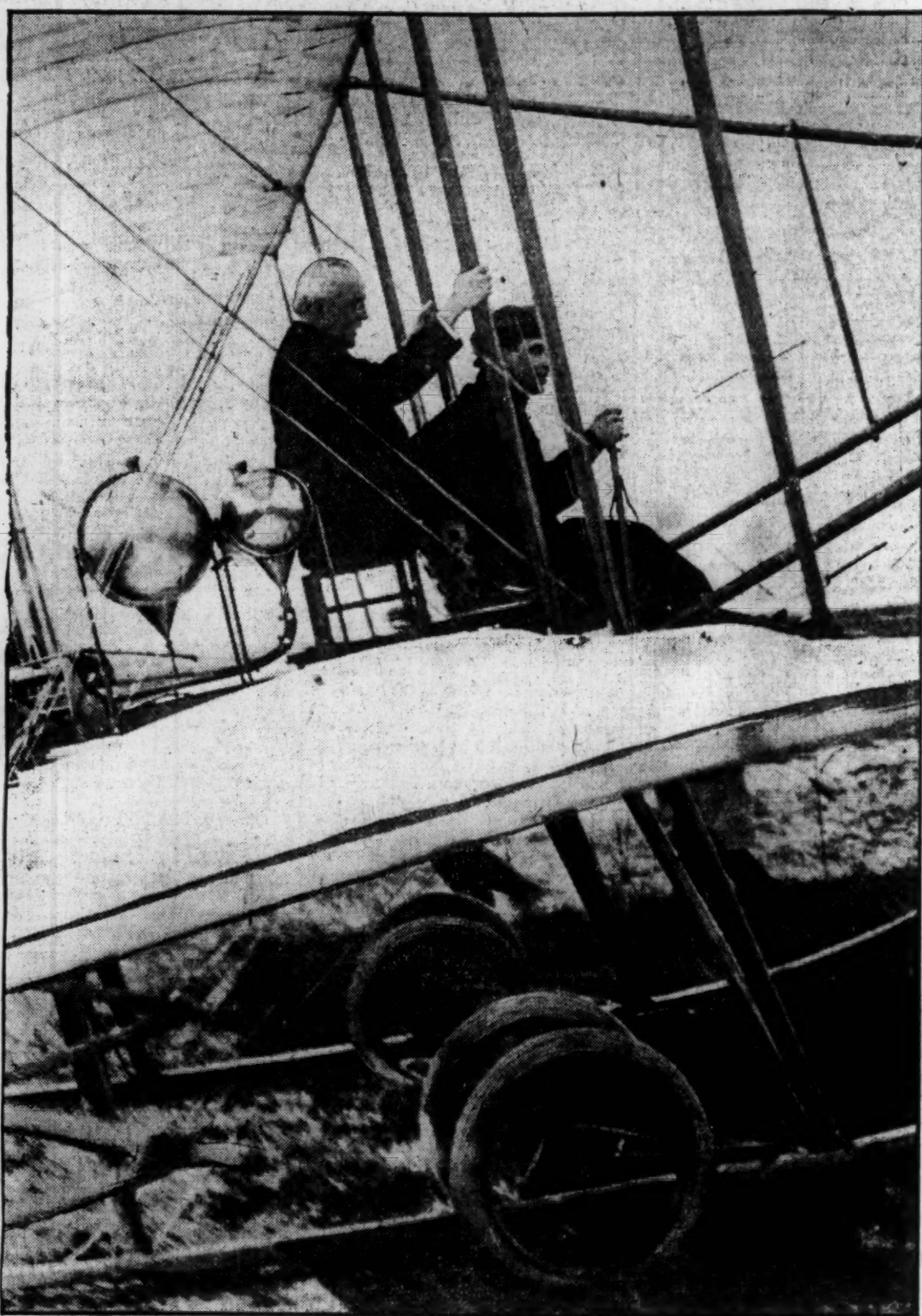
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MR. BALFOUR STARTING ON HIS FLIGHT IN BIPLANE AT HENDON



(Copyright by World's Graphic Press, London.)

Noted leader of Conservative party was one of the first passengers to be carried at the recent aviation meeting by Claude Grahame White in his biplane.

TELEGRAPH BEATEN BY BRITISH AVIATOR CARRYING A MESSAGE

LONDON—The great flying meeting at Hendon, which those interested in the art of aviation have been anticipating with the greatest interest, has now taken place. The demonstration was arranged by the parliamentary aerial defense committee with the object of proving the services that can be rendered by an efficient corps of airmen during military operations.

The aerodrome at Hendon is situated on the outskirts of London and, being easy of access, thousands of spectators, although prohibited from entering the aerodrome, assembled on every available spot or point of vantage in the neighborhood.

Among those present during the proceedings were the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Prince Arthur, Mr. Asquith, Lord Haldane, Mr. Lloyd-George, Mr. McKenna, first lord of the admiralty, Lord Roberts, Lord Lansdowne, Mr. Balfour, and numerous others including some 200 members of Parliament.

The program arranged included the inspection of aeroplanes by the members of the board of admiralty, the army council, and members of Parliament, after which a series of demonstrations were made showing the general utility of the aeroplane as an adjunct to the army.

Mr. Balfour, leader of the Conservative party, was one of the first passengers to be carried by Grahame-White. At the conclusion of the trip Mr. Balfour expressed himself as delighted with his experience. Later on toward evening Mr. McKenna also made a flight in Grahame-White's biplane.

The most interesting item of the day, from a military point of view, was the illustration of despatch carrying. G. Hamel, the winner of the Brooklands-Brighton race, was given a despatch consisting of a message signed "Haldane of Cloan," and addressed to an officer at Aldershot.

A telegram was sent by a boy on a bicycle starting at the same moment as Mr. Hamel. It is interesting to note that Mr. Hamel easily beat in his flight to Aldershot the delivery of the telegram sent over the wires in the ordinary way.

One of the features of the program to which Grahame-White attaches the greatest importance was that of bomb-dropping from a height. For this purpose a portion of the ground was marked out to represent the deck of a ship, and from a height of barely 200 feet Grahame-White dropped a missile weighing 100 pounds which missed the target by about two feet. The attempt made by Mr. Paterson was, however, of greater interest, since he dropped two bombs from a height of about 1000 feet with fair accuracy.

The aeroplane being considered as of the greatest assistance for scouting purposes, a number of troops had been distributed in the neighborhood of Hendon and two officers were taken up by Mr. Paterson and Mr. Hubert, respectively for the purpose of locating the "enemy." The result of this experiment was that the officers were able to locate the cavalry but were unable to find the troops owing to the invisibility of their khaki uniforms.

Further interesting illustrations were given of the facility with which a Blériot monoplane can be transported and brought into action in the field, a machine of this type being taken off a machine and erected in nine minutes, the repacking being effected in 11 minutes.

came the interval when the boy, under the new democratic education method, forgot his former manners and had not learned the others.

Democracy is not the best school of manners, for the learners in the beginners' classes. And for some years our English boy thought only of the phrase, "I'm as good as you." The subservience had gone, and nothing had taken its place but the rather furious protest against any assumption of superiority on the part of any one.

It has happened in America—everywhere where the democracy has felt its feet before finding its head. Manners were never so bad in England as among the boys in the elementary schools a dozen years ago. Then came the sudden change.

"I'm as good as you" was the rather offensive remark during the unpleasant interval. But the new manners of the boy scouts are based on the better phrase, "Not, 'I'm as good as you and may knock you down,' but 'I am better than you at this moment and can help you up.'"

And that "scout law" of "one good turn every day" has caught the imagination of the democratic boy, and changed his manners. He no longer touches his hat; he no longer is subservient to the strength of others. He has achieved the new chivalry of strength.

The "boy scout" must be courteous to all and display the courtesy of strength. These past three or four years have seen a revolution in the manners of the boy, and not only the boy hooligan of London and Birmingham, but of the loose-end street boys in all the towns and villages of the United Kingdom. That notion of one good turn a day has fired them with the fury of turning their strength to good.

I will guarantee that any stranger coming to London in this crowded season has but to stand at a street corner in a difficulty and within a minute a boy scout, knowing the ropes, will quietly offer assistance. He wants to put in his good turn. I have tried it experimentally.

This enthusiasm for good manners wants only teachers—as Sir R. Baden Powell explained to me. There are many half-pay officers I know who are giving their leisure time to the regeneration of chivalry in the boy scouts' rallies. But the boys are clamoring from Finland to Italy, to be put in the way of the new chivalry.

In Glasgow Baden Powell told me he had been followed through the streets by crowds of boys shouting, "We want to be scouts!" Now with all its other excellent products I should suppose that Glasgow hitherto has produced the worst manners in the world.



Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. S. Baden Powell, K. C. B.

And then comes the unsigned slip from the publican in the Temple! "I have not done one so far, but will see what lays in my power to do one on my way home." You will like that boy—not quite satisfied with himself, going home full of virtue and good manners and determined to get his good turn in somehow.

Those little slips of unsigned confessions from the boys in the poorest quarter of Birmingham are only a slight indication of the change in manners to the new kind of chivalry—as the woman put it. They mark the regeneration of manners in England and elsewhere.

We had a dreadful interval in England between the politeness of subservience and the courtesy of strength. There was a time when the boy who touched his old hat to the squire or the parson was regarded as polite, and might get a new hat for his subservience. That was the last of the feudal manners. Then

BOY SCOUTS LEARNING NEW CHIVALRY

BY CLARENCE ROOK.

YOU have doubtless heard—and seen—something of the boy scouts, for the movement, though only a few years old, has spread from Finland to Italy, and the boys of Europe are enthusiastic about it.

They like the touch of warfare, the sticks and the staves, the open air life, the discipline and the uniform. But there is one special point in which the boy scout movement is significant.

There was a dinner given to Sir R. Baden Powell and Sir Francis Vane, the originators of the movement, by a woman's club in London, the Lyceum. And at that dinner it was announced that the author of "Letters to My Son"—a paying property—would devote the next year's profits to the boy scouts. The author of the son saw the significance of the movement.

And when Baden Powell threw over to me a small pamphlet, dated from Birmingham, and edited by Mr. Parkins, a scout-master, I saw the inner meaning of the enterprise which has caught the imagination of many thousand boys.

"Looks like a new kind of chivalry," said a woman at my side. And the general replied that it was. I took the pamphlet away, and studied it.

The "scout law" has this in the forefront. "To help others and to do a least one good turn every day." There are boy scouts in the poorest quarter of Birmingham, and Mr. Parkins wanted to find out if his boys were really doing their good turns. This Birmingham quarter is but a drop of water in the world.

He asked the boys to drop their good turns into a hat. They must be unsigned, for the etiquette of the "scouts" forbids the giving of a name or address when the "good turn" is accomplished. Here are some of the slips taken from the hat:

"Helped a lame man to carry a box upstairs." "I cleaned house top to bottom." "I washed the tea things up for my mother." "I carried a little child across the road." "Turned gas out for a chap in the cellar because he was frightened of the rats." And then—when you have passed the boy—there are so many of them who are like the boy who "got the coal up for my mother as she was tired"—you come to the strenuous boy who "stopped six or seven boys from hitting another," and the confession, "I gave a boy who called himself a scout a good hiding for kicking a dog."

There are about 70 good turns from the anonymous boys, so many of them to help mother, or a girl, or an old man, with the hint of self-sacrifice, "Blown a bicycle tire up for a boy at school who was in a hurry. Fell down and bit my

MR. TAFT BACK AT HIS WORK AFTER A DAY SPENT IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK—President Taft is back in the national capital today after having spent Tuesday in this city aiding in the dedication of the public library and visiting the zoological garden in the Bronx.

The President repaired to the trustees' room on the second floor of the library, as did the other dignitaries as soon as they arrived. President Taft and John Bigelow delayed the proceedings a moment with an argument as to who should seat himself first, but the President finally yielded.

The President's voice was the only one which could be heard by the remotest member of the audience of 500. His words roused genuine enthusiasm as he said:

"This day crowns a work of national importance. The dedication of this beautiful structure for the spread of knowledge among the people marks not only the consummation of a noteworthy plan for bringing within the grasp of the humblest and poorest citizen the opportunity for acquiring information on every subject of every kind, but it furnishes a model and example for other cities which have been struggling with the same problem and points for them the true way."

The accumulation of books, however valuable, however rare, however great in number, in a single library, without facilities for their consultation, examination and distribution, is like the deposits of great veins of valuable minerals deposited in the earth, known to be there, but without the mines and the transportation needed to make the materials available for the use of man."

SEARCH IN WYE IS GIVEN UP.

CHEPSTOW, Eng.—Dr. Orville Owen of Detroit, who has been excavating in the river Wye for manuscripts, has abandoned the search. Timbers found proved to be those of a Roman bridge.

PREMIER ASQUITH AND SON AT HENDON



(Copyright by Central News, London.)

Among the spectators who watched aeroplanes at flying meeting.



WHITE BUCKSKIN

OUR showing of Summer Footwear in English Buckskin and Canvas is elaborate and distinctively a Thayer, McNeil & Hodgkins exhibit.

For women, the styles include Low Cut Shoes and Pumps, with the popular Cuban or military heel, regulation or tailored bow; Button Boots with perforated vamps and catseye buttons. These shoes combine every element of good taste in design and construction. Two styles worthy of note are a White Canvas Pump with low heel, combining at once comfort, good-sense and style and a White Buckskin Pump with perforated tip. For Misses and Children—White Walking Ankle Ties with Spring heels and welt soles; White Buckskin and Canvas lace and button boots. Styles for Infants include White Ankle Ties and Button Boots, with soft, pliable soles.

Women's White Hosiery in the finest of Silk and Lisle.
Shoe Service by Post—Write for Catalogue

Thayer, McNeil & Hodgkins
47 TEMPLE PLACE

15 WEST STREET

CREW OF BATTLESHIP IDAHO PARADES NATCHEZ STREETS

NATCHEZ, Miss.—A parade by the battalion from the battleship Idaho marked the opening of today's celebration in connection with the visit of the great war vessel to this city. The national guard practically have charge of today's program and will entertain the sailors during the day.

There was no doubt that the men of the battleship owned Natchez Tuesday, sailors as well as officers. The men each got \$10 in pay, while chief petty officers received as much as \$20. They spread the money over Natchez despite the fact that the hospitality extended to them was so genuine that it was hard to "spend" even a cent.

The officers were taken in automobiles

throughout the country surrounding Natchez, and after the drive were taken to the Natchez hotel, where they were entertained at luncheon by Mr. and Mrs. James Gordon Smith, given for Midshipman Carl P. Jungling, one of the officers of the Idaho, who is a native of this city and is now on leave.

They attended a reception and dance Tuesday night at the Prentiss Club. The battleship presented a magnificent spectacle when the vessel was illuminated, electric bulbs defining her conformation even to the two smoke stacks. Immense crowds promenade on the bluffs and the shore line and admired the beauty as well as the unusual scene.

MUSIC NOTES

SINFONIANS REPORT GROWTH.

The Sinfonia year book for 1911, containing an official record of recent doings and plans of the Phi Mu Alpha fraternity of students in leading music schools of the United States, has just been published. Eleven conservatories and music schools of universities are represented in the fraternity, new chapters having been recently added, according to the secretary's report, in pursuance of a careful policy of expansion.

The annual should be an interesting volume to all Sinfonians because of the encouragement it gives to high artistic aims and to a brotherly working out of the American native music problem. It is a far more interesting document to a reader interested in a general way in education than records of conservatory and college men's social activities generally are. The articles are chosen with excellent judgment and prepared for print with an editorial conscience. Every contributor writes with his study window open and tells his story after the frank manner of the American student. Markworthy efforts are the message of the Sinfonia president, Percy Jewett Burrell, of the New England Conservatory, and the paper on Albert A. Stanley by Samuel Pierson Lockwood of Ann Arbor.

The book is abundantly illustrated with members' pictures and with humorous drawings reflecting music school life. The volume contains a report from each of the chapter historians, various articles, encouraging in tone, on the musical profession, and a report of the Sinfonia convention at Ithaca, N. Y., in 1910.

NOTES.

Samuel W. Cole gives tonight at Jacob Sleeper hall, Boston university, a public trial of the method of sight singing which is the outgrowth of his large experience as chorus teacher. He will be assisted by Miss Edith H. Snow and a chorus of 20 singers who have been drilled in his system of note reading by intervals.

Walter R. Spalding of Harvard University, John P. Marshall of Boston University, Hamilton C. MacDougall of Wellesley College and Fred W. Archibald of Salem and Framingham State normal schools have called out the public to hear the tests, and they intend to conduct a discussion of the merits of Mr. Cole's method in the course of the performance. The program consists of singing music at sight from the works of ancient and modern choral schools, of dictation exercises and of tests in the recognition of pitch through intervals.

The Chicago Madrigal Club announces its ninth annual competition for the best madrigal written by any composer resident in the United States, the contest to close Oct. 1, 1911. The poem to be set to music this year is a sixteenth century piece by Thomas Weelkes, "In Praise of May." The judges are Edgar Nelson, J. S. Fearis and D. A. Clippinger, the last named being the Madrigal Club director and chairman of the jury. The prize of \$100 is given by the W. W. Kimball company of Chicago. Among the winners in former contests are Arthur Dunham of Chicago, Carl Busch of Kansas City and Mrs. Aswell of Nashville, Tenn.

Carl Orth's pupils give a musical evening at 45 Lanark road, Brookline, Saturday, June 2.

DORCHESTER DAY PROGRAM HAS NEW FEATURE

Dorchester day is to have a new feature in connection with the municipal celebration this year. There will be a municipal dancing party in Roger Wolcott school hall in the afternoon and evening.

Other features will be a track meet at Franklin park, horse racing on the Franklin field speedway, yacht racing in Dorchester bay and games on the Locust street grounds.

The Dorchester Historical Society will meet tonight at the old Blake house to elect officers and complete arrangements for the celebration of Dorchester day, June 10.

So far as this society is concerned the principal event will be the rededication of the Edward Everett monument which has recently been relocated in Edward Everett square. After the meeting this evening the society will be addressed by Hosea Starr Ballou. His topic will be "Pioneers of Dorchester as Merchants and Adventurers: The Story of an Overseas Voyage of 1640."

HOTEL FOR WILMINGTON, DEL.

WILMINGTON, Del.—City council having decided to issue bonds to the amount of \$50,000 in order to acquire property needed to widen Eleventh street, this city, is now assured of the \$1,000,000 hotel to be erected by the Du Pont Powder Company in connection with its \$5,000,000 office building. Work on the big hotel will begin early in July and it is the intention to have the building completed within 15 months. The hotel will be 12 stories in height.

ALSACE-LORRAINE BILL PASSES.

BERLIN.—The Reichstag passed the second reading of the government's bill providing a constitution for Alsace-Lorraine on Tuesday. The government obtained a two thirds majority against the conservatives and anti-Semites.



The advertiser who tries farm papers with a small ad one time is like the man who boarded the Twentieth Century Limited and offered the conductor two cents, saying:

"I'll go with you one mile." The advertising which succeeds in Farm and Fireside is the kind of advertising which succeeds in any good medium. That is, persistent, insistent and consistent advertising.

FARM AND FIRESIDE

THE NATIONAL FARM PAPER
New York Springfield, Ohio Chicago
(100)

EXPECT TO DEDICATE Y. M. C. A. VOCATIONAL SCHOOL LATE IN JUNE

Dedication ceremonies at the vocational building of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, which is approaching completion on St. Botolph street will be held the latter part of June, it was said by Frank Palmer Speare, educational director of the association, today. The building will house the automobile, electrical and boat building departments.

The corporation of the evening law school of the association has voted to give 40 seniors the degree of LL. B., which will be presented the evening of June 6 in Ford hall. Lieut. Gov. Louis A. Frothingham will deliver the principal address. The baccalaureate sermon will be by Dr. O. P. Gifford of Brookline in the Old South church on the evening of June 4.

Samuel C. Bennett has been reelected president of the corporation with the following: Vice-president, Prof. Ezra Thayer, dean of the Harvard law school, reelected; secretary, George W. Mehaffey, reelected, and Frank Palmer Speare, reelected dean for the fourteenth year.

The winning team in the day school gymnasium section will take an all-day automobile drive and picnic to South Duxbury on Saturday, June 3. The party will occupy several cars and will be accompanied by Mr. Speare as educational director, H. W. Veronians, dean of the polytechnic school, and Ira A. Flinner, newly elected dean of the preparatory school.

W. Elliot Willis of Bridgewater has been elected a member of the day school staff and will enter upon his duties in September.

PRIZE AWARD MADE AS ART STUDENTS OPEN EXHIBITION

At the Art Museum school an exhibition of the students' work has just been opened.

The prize winner of the Paige traveling scholarship of \$800 for two years' study abroad has been won by Howard E. Smith, who exhibits six studies from life in oils. Mr. Smith had studied at the Art Students League in New York and with Howard Pyle of Wilmington, Del. While traveling abroad he will do work for Harper's Magazine, at the same time studying the old masters.

The prize winners this year have been: Will R. Davis, Marjory Conant, Howard E. Quint, Gertrude Fisk, Will Davis and Marjory Conant mentions.

This last caucus was a competition with the intermediate portrait class. Fine work in charcoal from life is shown by Earl E. Sanborn, Dorothea Keepe, Thomas C. Cole, Helen Blum, Clara E. Greenwood and Alice G. Parker.

The prize for drawing from the antique was won by Mrs. Libby.

Modeling done under the direction of Bela Pratt is shown by Fred W. Allen, Mary O. Bowditch and Gertrude Allen.

The work of the school of design is also shown with examples of book binding, metal work and jewelry.

DEDDHAM SCHOOL BOARD STARTS WORK FOR YEAR

DEDDHAM, Mass.—The school committee has organized with Dr. Andrew H. Hodgson as chairman and Roderick W. Hine as secretary and superintendent. The principals of the schools are: High school, George F. Joyce; Ames school, James Ellis Ames; Avery school, William T. Howe; Oakdale school, Frank C. Mead; Quincy school, William F. Howe. The graduation dates have been fixed as follows: High school, June 23 (evening); Oakdale school, June 23 (morning); Ames and Avery schools, June 23 (afternoon).

DR. J. H. HOLLANDER ASKED TO EXPLAIN

WASHINGTON—Charges that Dr. Jacob H. Hollander, fiscal agent for the United States in straightening out the financial affairs of Santo Domingo, had accepted money from both governments, although in the pay of the United States, were heard on Tuesday before the House committee on the state department.

Dr. Hollander received \$40,000 from this government for his services and is said to have accepted \$100,000 from the Dominican government without the knowledge of the United States. Dr. Hollander has been summoned by the committee to appear today.

MAY REGRADE CUSTOMS MEN

WASHINGTON—Regrading the customs inspectors at Boston is under consideration in the treasury department by James F. Curtis, assistant secretary. Last year the customs inspectors at New York were regraded and since then the principle has been established at Philadelphia and San Francisco, but not yet put into operation.

The New York inspectors were graded at \$4, \$5 and \$8 a day. Mr. Curtis states that it is uncertain whether there will be a \$6 grade at any other port than New York.

COLLEGE ORATORS WHO TAKE PART IN CONTEST



FRANCIS M. FALLON.
Williams College.



MORRIS JACOB WESSEL.
Brown University.



HENRY SMITH LEIPER.
Amherst College.

INTERCOLLEGE PLAN OF ORATORICAL WORK PLEASES PROMOTERS

BRUNSWICK, Me.—The New England Intercollegiate Oratorical League is proving a success, according to the promoters. The league was proposed in January, 1910, and five representative New England colleges entered. They were Amherst, Bowdoin, Brown, Wesleyan and Williams. The purpose of the league is to hold an annual public speaking contest, each college being represented by one speaker, who delivers an original essay, the place of meeting rotating from college to college in alphabetical order. A gold medal is given to the winner of the contest each year.

This year the contest was held at Bowdoin College. The order of speaking was determined by lot immediately before the contest and first place fell to William Randolph Montgomery of Wesleyan. His subject was "The Hope of Democracy." The second speaker was Morris Jacob Wessel of Brown, who spoke on "The Jewish Spirit." The third oration was given by Earl Baldwin Smith of Bowdoin. His subject was "A New Aristocracy." The contest ended with the oration of Henry Smith Leiper of Amherst, who spoke on "China's Progress—America's Prejudice."

Mr. Smith was the winner of the contest and was presented with a gold medal; W. R. Montgomery of Wesleyan received honorable mention.

D. A. R. TO HOLD BAZAAR IN FALL

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution have voted to hold a big bazaar next fall to raise money to establish permanent headquarters in Boston. A room to be known as Massachusetts room will be opened. These officers were elected Tuesday:

Regent, Mrs. J. G. Dunning of Springfield, presiding; treasurer, Mrs. Frederick S. Davis, Roxbury; historian, Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, Worcester; assistant historian, Mrs. H. Josephine Heyward, Woburn; chaplain, Mrs. Leonard T. Hatch, Whitman; corresponding secretary, Miss Harriet A. Dean, Dorchester; assistant secretary, Mrs. Bertha A. Benjamin, Springfield; registrars, Mrs. Josephine H. Barnes, East Boston, and Miss A. J. Witherell, North Adams; parliamentarian, Mrs. George Pfeiffer, Hyde Park.

FRENCH COLUMN HAS ENTERED FEZ

TANGIER, Morocco—The French column, under command of General Moirer, entered Fez on the evening of May 21.

The French force met with no opposition on the part of the rebellious tribesmen besieging the Sultan's southern capital. All Europeans in the city are safe. The latter part of the march of General Moirer's column was uneventful. With the exception of a few hands of Cherada tribesmen, who were easily dispersed by the artillery, the general rebel forces were not encountered.

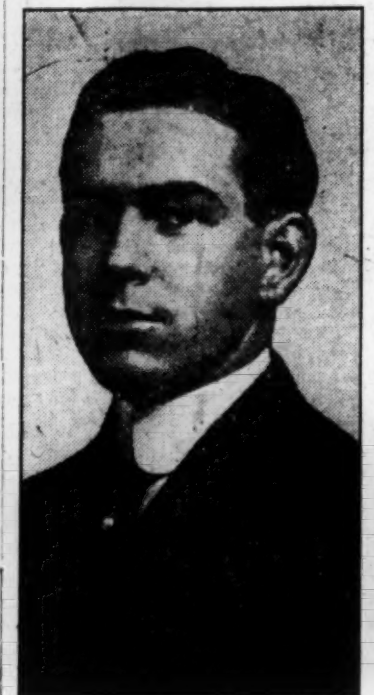
It was reported that dissensions had broken out among the rebellious tribes besieging the city, and that they engaged in serious fighting among themselves, later separating and proceeding to the villages.

Thus the approaches to Fez were free to the relief column.

TURKEY, ASKED FOR DISCLAIMER

CONSTANTINOPLE—A demand, so drastic as to amount to a practical ultimatum, was made today upon Turkey by Russia for a disavowal of warlike intentions against Montenegro. The cabinet is now considering a reply.

The demand has caused no cessation in the concentration of Turkish troops on the Montenegrin frontier. Messages received from Cetinje say that the Montenegrin reserves are being armed in anticipation of war.



WILLIAM R. MONTGOMERY.
Wesleyan University.



EARL BALDWIN SMITH.
Bowdoin College.

EDUCATION WORK ALONG INDUSTRIAL LINES TO BE TOPIC

In view of the widespread present interest in industrial education, as developed in Massachusetts, the state board of education of the commonwealth has arranged a course of lectures to be given at the Harvard summer school on the Massachusetts idea of vocational education. The lecturers and the topics are as follows:

July 10, 8 p. m., "What is Vocational Education?" David Snedden, commissioner of education.

July 18, 5 p. m., "The Massachusetts Scheme for Vocational Education," C. A. Prosser, deputy commissioner of industrial education.

July 23, 5 p. m., "The Massachusetts Idea of Secondary Agricultural Education," R. W. Stimson, director of Smith's Agricultural School, Northampton.

July 28, 5 p. m., "The Educational Scrap Heap and the Blind Alley Job," W. H. Dooley, principal of the Lawrence Industrial school.

Aug. 1, 5 p. m., "The Special Equipment Required for Industrial Teaching," W. A. O'Leary, director of the New Bedford Independent Industrial school.

Aug. 8, 5 p. m., "The Coming Effect of Vocational Training on General Education Practice," C. R. Allen, state agent for industrial education, late director of the New Bedford Independent Industrial school.

MOTION PICTURES TO SAVE GARDEN

NEW YORK—Motion pictures may save Madison Square Garden with all its traditions and avert its sale by recouping the heavy loss to its owners through failure of the property, as heretofore used, to pay its fixed charges. The Madison Square company has approved and is backing the motion picture enterprise, which will be opened there on Thursday of this week.

GOOD GOVERNMENT IS PASTOR'S GOAL

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—The Rev. James Berg, who was elected an alderman of Mount Vernon last fall, has given out a statement in which he says that he has resigned the pastorate of his church in order to keep up his fight for good government. He declares that since he has been in office he has encountered a great deal of opposition from the "conscienceless politicians."

JAMES CORKERY WINS MARATHON

HAMILTON, Ont.—James Corkery of the Irish-Canadian A. C., Toronto, Ont., today won the annual Marathon race given under the auspices of the Hamilton Spectator. Harry Jensen of the Pastime A. C., New York, finished second. Forty-nine entered, but only 17 faced the starter's gun.

NEW YORK BANKERS SAY INHERITANCE TAX LAW IS CONFISCATORY

ALBANY, N. Y.—In response to a call from the allied real estate interests of the state, bankers, lawyers and business men from many sections gathered here Tuesday night and denounced the present inheritance tax law passed by the last Legislature as a confiscating measure. It was declared that if it remains in force it will not only drive practically all the wealthy people out of the state, but will cause a withdrawal of capital from New York corporations and idleness for thousands of working men.

It was intimated Tuesday night that the Harte bill, now in committee, may be passed soon. Governor Dix some weeks ago sent a special message to the Legislature declaring that since the law was enacted \$400,000,000 in capital had moved out of the state.

The Harte bill provides for a tax of 1 per cent on direct bequests of from \$5000 to \$50,000; 5 per cent on collateral bequests of the same size; 2 per cent direct on bequests of from \$50,000 to \$250,000; 6 per cent on collateral; 3 per cent direct on bequests of from \$250,000 to \$1,000,000; 7 per cent on collateral; 4 per cent direct on bequests of more than \$1,000,000, and 5 per cent on collateral.

ARRANGE QUIET FOURTH PLANS IN SPRINGFIELD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Already the Independence Day Association of this city is making plans for its annual quiet celebration of the Fourth of July. One of the features will be a play festival, in which it is expected more than 1500 children will take part. The children now are rehearsing folk dances and drills.

This is the year in which Springfield observes its two hundred and seventy-fifth anniversary, and because of this a pageant will be presented having to do chiefly with historical facts. There will be choral singing in Court square, literary exercises, a community picnic in Forest park, band concerts in various parts of the city, neighborhood fireworks displays and a careful regulation of the sale and use of fireworks and explosives. The city ordinances limit the use of fireworks to between 4 and 9 a. m. and between 7 and 10 p. m. on the Fourth. Every effort is being made to interest the school children in the celebration.

COMMONWEALTH AVENUE TRAFFIC RULING DUE SOON

Boston park commissioners are expected to decide this week the appeal for a change in traffic rules applying only to Commonwealth avenue between Arlington street and the Ericson statue west of Massachusetts avenue, requiring motor vehicles to use the left side of the driveway instead of the right.

The commissioners today began to consider the testimony of those who appeared at a special hearing on the question on Tuesday. Many motorists protested against the rules and many residents of Commonwealth avenue protested against any change.

The argument against the rules was that changing from the right to the left side of the driveway at the Ericson monument was difficult.

Robert Penbody and Daniel H. Coakley of the commission heard the arguments.

HARLEM LUMBER YARD FIRE CAUSES LOSS OF \$150,000

NEW YORK—A \$150,000 fire kept the firemen busy for several hours early today on West One Hundred and Fifteenth street, between Eighth and Manhattan avenues.

The flames destroyed the yard of the C. E. Ross Lumber Company, piled high with lumber stock, the one-story office building where it started and which contained a large tank of gasoline, burned out the rear of four apartment houses and consumed five smaller wooden buildings. The gasoline did not explode, although the flames were all around it.

MR. OPPENHEIM TO BE CHIEF GUEST

E. Phillips Oppenheim will be the chief guest of the Authors Club at an informal reception at the club headquarters in the Kensington building at 4:30 today. A number of prominent persons and members of the club will be present. The reception will follow a luncheon to Mr. Oppenheim at 12:30 at the City Club, to which most of the literary critics of Boston have been invited, given by the Little, Brown Company, publishers.

The election of former Gov. John D. Long as president to succeed the late Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, and William Lindsay, the author of Bay State road, as vice-president of the Authors Club, is announced by the executive committee.

DR. MULLOWNEY TAKES POSITION

Dr. P. H. Mallowney, who was appointed by Mayor Fitzgerald to be a health commissioner, has been approved by the civil service commission and will commence his new duties with the health board today. He takes the place of the late Frederick O. Noris.

REMOVAL SALE

The building in which we are located is coming down on account of the Extension of Arlington Street. We must vacate by July 15th and so to facilitate moving and at the same time make many new customers we offer

20% to 50% Reduction On China, Glass and Earthenware

This reduction applies to our entire stock and is a remarkable opportunity for those in search of beautiful Wedding gifts at extremely low prices. Particular attention is called to our COTTAGE DINNERWARE for summer homes; ENGLISH CHINA, in Minton, Cauldon, Doulton, Worcester and Coalport; FRENCH CHINA, in Poyat, Haviland and Martin; GLASSWARE, in Rock Crystal, cut and etched.

WELLS-BURRAGE CO.

314 BOYLSTON ST.,
Opposite Arlington St.

FEDERATED WOMEN'S CLUBS GATHERING AT NEW BEDFORD

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—As a preliminary to the nineteenth annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs which opens here tomorrow, will be an organ recital by Alton Paul at 5 p. m. today in the Rogers Memorial church, Fairhaven, and a reception to delegates in the Old Dartmouth Historical Society building this evening. All regular sessions of the convention will be held in the First Baptist church. Delegates are assembling rapidly.

Two Boston organizations are among the clubs to be presented for membership at the convention tomorrow. They are the Eclectic Study Club of Boston and the West Roxbury Woman's Club. Other clubs to be taken into the federation at that time are the West Concord Woman's Club and the Sudbury Woman's Club.

Miss Mary E. Austin, president of the New Bedford Woman's Club, will deliver the address of welcome at the opening meeting, 11 a. m. Thursday, the response to be made by Miss George A. Bacon, president of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs. The rest of the morning session will be devoted to the reading of reports from officers and special committees.

Reports of standing committees and an address by Mrs. Philip N. Moore, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, will be heard in the afternoon. A musicale and reception will be given the delegates in the evening.

"The Betrayal of the Pure Food Law" is the subject of an address to be given at the opening session Friday morning by Miss Alice Lakey of Cranford, N. J., after the election of officers, reports of other standing committees and a special report on the council meeting at Memphis, Tenn., by Mrs. Emmons Crocker. The concluding session in the afternoon will include the reading of more standing committee reports, presentation of new clubs and the new officers.

ARRESTS MADE IN PORTUGAL ARE TO CHECK RUMOR

LISBON—According to an official statement many persons have been arrested in the northern provinces of Portugal charged with circulating alarmist reports.

The prisoners, who have since been released, were conveyed on board the Portuguese cruiser Adamastor, which is lying off the city of Oporto.

Marines from the cruiser were landed to help the police guard the banks in the province of Entre Minho, bordering on the Spanish frontier.

The bluejackets later proceeded to Caminha, on the river Minho, to prevent the monarchist conspirators at Tuy, a Spanish frontier town, from crossing the river into Portugal.

A collective protest of the bishops against the separatist law has been issued.

An official statement in the Seculo says that both the army and the navy are prepared to defend the republic.

OHIO LEGISLATOR TRIAL PROCEEDS

COLUMBUS, O.—With the jury completed today, the trial of Representative George B. Nye, charged with soliciting a bribe, will be started in earnest. Eleven jurors were selected Tuesday.

As a result of Tuesday's hearing before the Ohio Senate investigating committee, Edmund Cook, editor of the Columbus Citizen, and Attorney Charles J. Pretzman, once president of the chamber of commerce, who represented the Burns detective agency in the bribery matter, were arrested. Both these men say that a test suit is to be made on the question of whether the Senate committee can compel the giving of testimony in the investigation. Warrants are out for three others.

WINTHROP BOY RUN OVER

Harold Baker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Baker of 177 Pauline street, Winthrop, was killed by a train while walking the railroad track early today.

U. S. CENSUS REPORT SHOWS THE VERMONT INDUSTRIAL GROWTH

WASHINGTON—A statement of the results of the thirteenth United States census of the manufactures of the state of Vermont was issued today. It includes a summary comparing the figures for 1904 and 1909, by state totals.

The summary for the state shows increases in all the items at the census of 1909, as compared with that for 1904. These are exhibited, in percentage order, as follows:

Number of salaried officials and clerks, 30 per cent; capital, 17 per cent; salaries and wages 16 per cent; number of establishments, 15 per cent; primary horsepower, 13 per cent; value added by manufacture, 9 per cent; value of products, 8 per cent; cost of materials used, 7 per cent; average number of wage earners employed during the year, 2 per cent, and miscellaneous expenses, 1 per cent.

There were 1988 manufacturing establishments in 1909 and 1699 in 1904, an increase of 250, or 15 per cent.

The capital invested, as reported in 1909, was \$73,470,000, a gain of \$10,811,000 or 17 per cent over \$62,659,000 in 1904. The value of products was \$68,310,000 in 1909 and \$63,084,000 in 1904, an increase of \$5,226,000, or 8 per cent. The average per establishment was approximately \$35,000 in 1909 and \$37,000 in 1904.

CREDIT CLAIMED FOR \$200,000,000 TRADE CONTRACTS

WASHINGTON—Credit for expansion of United States trade abroad to the extent of \$200,000,000 is claimed by the department of state, as the result of its work in the past two years, in a pamphlet just issued.

A great portion of the increase in American commerce, and in American commercial influence abroad, says the department, is directly attributable to the work of the department of state.

The greatest and most tangible results cited were obtained through small expenditure of money. In August, 1909, Congress made a special appropriation of \$100,000 for promotion of American trade and commerce. At the last session this appropriation was continued.

With this money the reorganization of the department was begun. New offices were created and experts were brought into the department from all parts of the world. Divisions of far eastern affairs, Latin American affairs, western European affairs, near eastern affairs, and information, were established.

FIRE COMMISSION NAMES PROPOSED

NEW YORK—Scarcely had Rhinelander Waldo taken charge as commissioner at police headquarters before he tried to figure out who would succeed him as fire commissioner. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that Edward F. Croker, formerly chief of the fire department, could have the place if he wanted it.

William J. Flynn, formerly deputy police commissioner of New York, has reentered the federal secret service and was ordered Tuesday to take charge of the service here. He had been mentioned in connection with the police commission in New York, but said he preferred his old place in the secret service.

PLAN FUND USE IN BROCKTON

BROCKTON, Mass.—The committee, composed largely of principals of the public schools, organized by Mayor Harry C. Howard recently, to have charge of the fund to provide excursions for children will meet this evening to devise ways to handle the fund. The money was left by Mrs. George G. Snow and \$500 is available this summer. There is a plan on foot to take babies on the floating hospital ship in Boston harbor and older children to Nantasket.

MILWAUKEE'S LAKE TRAFFIC FOR YEAR IS OVER 8,000,000 TONS

Report of Chamber of Commerce Shows That Wisconsin City Is Greatly Increasing Business Activities.

BANK DEPOSITS BIG

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Large increase in the business and commerce of this city is shown by the report of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce which the organization is circulating.

During 1910 5,061,201 tons of coal were received at Milwaukee by lake, 700,000 tons more than the preceding year.

Grain shipments, by water to lower lake points have been gradually reduced. In 1910 8,064,048 bushels of grain were shipped by water to the lower lake ports, while 10 years ago the amount was more than 12,000,000 bushels. The lake rates at Buffalo, which have recently been under investigation by the interstate commerce commission, are blamed for this.

The number of vessels of all classes entering and leaving Milwaukee harbor has increased 4 per cent in 30 years, and the registered tonnage of all such vessels has increased 223 per cent, showing the increased size of modern boats.

The actual tonnage carried into and out of Milwaukee by lake in 1910 was 8,064,048 tons, the largest in the history of the city. This is actual freight carried.

The total grain shipments out of Milwaukee in 1910 were 29,515,845 bushels, of which barley amounted to 4,382,210.

The total deposits received at the banks for 1910 amounted to \$2,340,028,743.

The amount of barley marketed at Milwaukee showed an increase of 15.5 per cent over 1909.

There was grown in Wisconsin a crop of 22,429,000 bushels of barley, somewhat less than in 1909, but 13 per cent of the total crop of the country.

The report contains an exhaustive review of the work of the freight bureau under the direction of George A. Schroeder, who has had a great many cases before the interstate commerce commission affecting not only Milwaukee but this entire section of the country.

TALKS ON CITY PLANNING ARE SOON TO BEGIN

Prof. James S. Pray, head of the department of landscape architecture at Harvard University, will deliver the first of six addresses on city planning and its relation to Boston, in the Tremont building, on Monday.

The series of talks will continue through June. The relation of a city plan to business development and to social work rather than its relation merely to city beautification, will be emphasized and discussed.

The city planning talks will be an important feature of the campaign that "Boston-1915" has opened to obtain for Boston the most comprehensive plan which the wisdom of students of the subject can evolve. Professor Pray will deliver the complete series.

"There is nothing which 'Boston-1915' can do of greater permanent value for Boston than to obtain a comprehensive city plan," said C. Bertrand Thompson, secretary, today; "a plan by which the city of today can be improved and to which it shall be built as it grows, a plan which shall give us not merely a beautiful city to look at but a splendid city in which to live and do our work."

"Everyone interested in the development of Boston is necessarily interested in the subject of city planning and its application to this city."

CONFIRM REPORT OF SODA DEPOSIT IN AFRICAN LAKE

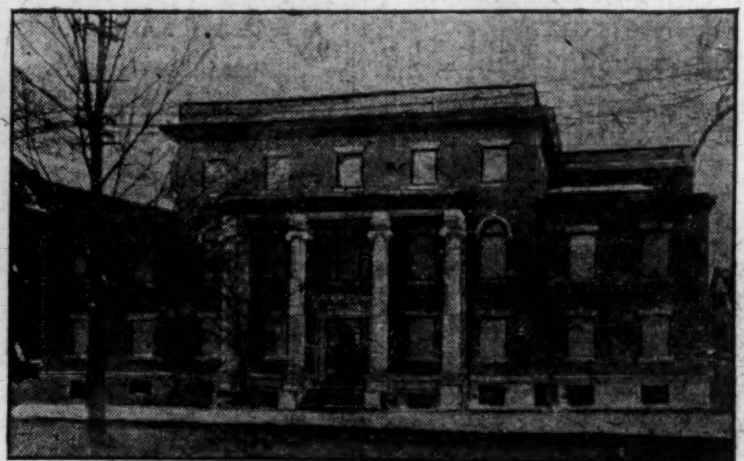
Reports of the vast soda deposit at Lake Magadi in East Africa have been cleared up by the report of an expedition which penetrated quite to the interior of Britain's remote possession—as far, indeed, as 15 miles from the frontier of German East Africa. The ascertained facts, according to the Chemical News, are more surprising than were the first reports.

What, in the case of an ordinary lake, would be water, consists at Magadi of a solid deposit of soda, with a hard surface looking like pink marble. During the wet season—which in this region is very short—the surface is covered with a few inches of water. Immediately after the cessation of the rains the whole of the surface becomes dry with the exception of a margin about 30 yards wide.

Even during the wet season the amount of water on the surface in no way renders impracticable the working of the deposit. For many years "Indians" from Niarobi, who use this soda for washing purposes, have been removing it from the lake without regard to the season.

MONTEVIDEO RIOTS REPORTED. MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay.—The declaration of a general strike in sympathy with the strike of tramway employees has led to rioting in the capital. The proclamation of a state of siege is imminent. Business and traffic has been suspended and the custom house closed.

NEW MASONIC HALL FOR CAMBRIDGE



Exterior of building which is to house all the branches of the order in the University city.

MASONIC BUILDING IN CAMBRIDGE IS NEAR COMPLETION

Cambridge's Masonic building, which has been in course of construction for several months on Massachusetts avenue, North Cambridge, opposite Davenport street, is progressing rapidly toward completion. Work upon the building has been pushed to the utmost, with the result that the exterior is practically done, as is a large part of the interior finishing. It will be some months, however, before the Masons can hope to have their housewarming and reception, as the plans call for a most excellent equipment for the interior and it will take some time to install this. When completed the building will house all of the Cambridge Masonic bodies, an arrangement which has been impossible in the past, as none of the halls rented by the lodges was large enough to accommodate all. The exterior of the building is of brick and limestone.

COUNCIL'S DICTATION IS FLATLY REJECTED BY GOVERNOR BASS

CONCORD, N. H.—Governor Bass and his executive council are at odds over the membership of the new public service commission authorized at the last session of the Legislature, and the Governor serves notice on the council that he will not permit his prerogatives to be usurped.

Today the council goes on an inspection of the highways of the state, and it is not known whether appointment of the public service commission will come up during the trip or not. It was the subject of controversy, and four times the Governor's nominees were rejected.

Raymond V. Stevens of Landaff, whom Governor Bass named each time, was foremost in putting through the last Legislature a bill providing for the settlement of the railroad rate matter. The law went into effect on May 15, but will be inactive until the commission is named which has the work of carrying out the instructions of the law.

The council, apparently, is unwilling to accept Mr. Stevens as a member of the commission, although ready to endorse other men whom the Governor has considered for places on the board.

An attempt on the part of the councilors to induce the Governor to name men preferred by them met with a decided rebuff. He is quoted as saying:

"The Governor will name this commission on his own initiative and refuses to make the appointments as requested." Councilors Gill and Greer sustained the Governor each time he endeavored to name a combination that would meet the approval of the council as a whole. Councilors Entwistle, Lord and Turner voted against the Governor each time he presented the names.

The four combinations were as follows: First—Edward C. Niles of Concord, Clarence E. Clough of Lebanon and Raymond B. Stevens of Landaff.

Second—Edward C. Niles of Concord, Roland H. Spaulding of Rochester and Raymond B. Stevens of Landaff.

Third—John E. Benton of Keene, William Savacook of Manchester and Raymond B. Stevens of Landaff.

Fourth—John E. Benton of Keene, Clarence E. Clough of Lebanon and Raymond B. Stevens of Landaff.

Councilor Lord, after the four votes had been taken, offered a resolution that Governor Bass be requested to appoint as the public service commission Edward C. Niles of Concord, Roland H. Spaulding of Rochester and William J. Starr of Manchester.

When put to a vote the same councilors who had opposed other combinations, Entwistle, Lord and Turner, voted in favor of the resolution.

BOY SCOUTS WANT A SAFE FOURTH

HARRISBURG, Pa.—The Boy Scouts of this city have voted to enjoy a safe Fourth of July. They will conduct a crusade against the use of revolvers, guns, toy cannon, fire crackers and fireworks on Independence day. They are planning special activities for the day bearing on instances in the history of the United States and the deeds of frontiersmen.

MUSEUM EXPERTS HEAR ESSAYS UPON EXHIBITION TOPICS

The second day's conference of the American Association of Museums is in progress today at Cambridge. The opening meeting took place at 10 a. m. at the Fogg Art Museum.

Election of officers was followed by these papers: "The Organization and Work of the Metropolitan Museum of Art," by Dr. Edward Robinson; "Relation of the Art Museum to a University," by Edward W. Forbes; "The Pendleton Collection of Furniture," by Roger Elliott; "Possible Connections Between the Museum and the School," by Miss Anna D. Slocum; "Comparison Between American and European Museums," by Dr. Edwin Atlee Barber; "Exhibition of the Plan of the New Germanic Museum of Harvard University," by Prof. Hugo Francke.

Luncheon was served at 1:30 p. m. at the Harvard Union, and remarks were made by A. Lawrence Lowell, president of the university.

At 3 p. m. the program was continued in the University Museum geological lecture hall as follows: "Cooperation Collecting," by George P. Goll (read by Mr. Tjotthaker); "Preparation of Mushrooms for Exhibition Purposes," by Dr. Sigmond Graenicher; "What Shall We Do With Our Skeletons and Fossils?" by Dr. Frederick J. Lucas. Inspection of the museum followed.

At 8 p. m. at the Boston Society of Natural History the program will be continued with these papers: "Educational Features of a State Museum," stereopticon, by Miss Alicia M. Zierden; "The Fairbanks Museum and Its Work," stereopticon, by Miss Delia I. Griffin; "The Maoris and Geysers of New Zealand," stereopticon, by Dr. Charles E. Cummings.

On Thursday the 9:33 a. m. train will be taken at the North station for a third day's conference at Salem.

The list of new officers elected at this morning's session follows: President, Prof. Edward S. Morse, Peabody museum, Salem; first vice-president, Henry T. Ward, public museum city of Milwaukee; second vice-president, Dr. S. Gilman assistant secretary, Miss Laura L. Weeks, Charleston, S. C. museum; councilors for 1911-14, Henry W. Kent, Metropolitan museum, New York and Frederick J. V. Skiff, Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago.

REAL ESTATE

GOOD SIZED BACK BAY SALE.

A Back Bay sale, involving \$20,000 in assessed valuation, is the biggest among today's local real estate transactions. The parcel is numbered 77 Westland avenue, near Hemenway street, and comprises a four-story well-front brick house and 2184 square feet of land, the latter rated at \$6500. Maria F. Ranney is the purchaser from Catherine Costello, title coming through Andrew T. O'Brien.

Wolf Davis has just sold to Anshil Poland Warsaw the South End property numbered 19 to 23 Oswego street, near Albany street, taxed on \$14,500, including \$5400 on the 2700 square feet of land. There are three four-story brick structures.

In the West End Thomas M. Smith has conveyed to Eva Bearse the four-story brick building and 1225 square feet of land at 17 Lyman street, between Leverett and Prospect streets, all rated by the assessors as worth \$9200.

Another West End sale takes the property at 116 Myrtle street, near Grove square, which has been purchased by Bessie Ziemann from Patrick J. Smith. There is a 3½-story and basement brick house and 1192 square feet of land, all taxed on \$6400, with \$3900 on the lot.

A Dorchester sale just recorded at the Suffolk registry of deeds involves the frame house and 3266 square feet of land at 17 Sumner street, between Conrad and Annabelle streets, owned by Francis P. O'Bryan, who sells to Mary E. Ryan. The total valuation is \$5800, of which amount \$1000 is on the lot.

Another Dorchester sale involves the estate at 139 Freeport street, junction of Greenwich street, comprising a frame house and 7082 square feet of land, the latter rated at \$1300. The total assessment is \$3900. William J. A. Doherty sells to Charles C. Grosse.

A lot of 10,000 square feet of vacant land on Hillside street, near Parker Hill avenue, Roxbury, has just been purchased by Victor Govignon from Daniel W. King et al., trustees. The tax value is \$3000.

DENVER MERCHANTS WILL RAISE \$50,000 TO REVIVE PAGEANT

Retail Association of Chamber of Commerce Decides to Hold Old Festival of Mountain and Plain.

WILL LAST A WEEK

DENVER, Col.—The merchants of this city have joined forces for a revival of the Festival of Mountain and Plain this fall. At a meeting of the Retail Association of the Chamber of Commerce it was decided to raise \$50,000 and make the pageant one of the biggest events of its kind ever held in the West.

E. L. Scholtz, president of the Retail Association, has been authorized to name a committee of ten to solicit funds for the festival. C. M. Day, president of the festival association, says \$50,000 will be needed to make the event a big success. The two organizations will work together in promoting the festival.

The festival association directors expressed a willingness to turn its property, cash and organization over to the retail association upon certain terms if it was thought desirable. President Day proposed that in that event a new corporation be formed and that stock be sold to the amount of \$25,000. The present association agreed to turn its assets over to a new company of that kind. Instead of adopting that plan, it was decided that the two organizations cooperate with each other.

The two plans were submitted by Mr. Day. Under the arrangement entered into the retail association will have 10 representatives on the festival association board. The details of the plan will be worked out at an early meeting, provided the business men show a willingness to back the movement by making liberal subscriptions.

October probably will be the month for holding the festival. That month is chosen because the merchants, hotels and restaurants usually have plenty of business during the midsummer, and by holding it in the fall better accommodations can be afforded the visitors. The plan is to make the festival an event lasting a week. It will embrace many novel and interesting features and will be made attractive to people from beyond the borders of the state. The success of the festival this year is expected to result in its being made a permanent affair. The committee men are very desirous that merchants be prepared when they call to say just how much they can give toward the fund.

PSI UPSILON HOST AWAITING CONVENTION AT PORTLAND, ME.

BRUNSWICK, Me.—The seventy-eighth annual convention of the Psi Upsilon fraternity opens tonight with an informal reception at the Falmouth hotel, Portland.

Delegates and many alumni and undergraduate members representing 23 chapters from Maine to California are registered at the Falmouth hotel. Every chapter has sent one or more delegates. Large delegations are present from the New England chapters.

The convention this year is in the hands of Kappa chapter of Bowdoin College and the members of the various committees have been hard at work for months in preparation for the big event. In addition to the undergraduate committees, the many alumni of Portland and vicinity have given their hearty support and aid.

The program for Thursday will include a business session at the Falmouth hotel in the morning, a visit to Bowdoin College and the home of Kappa Chapter and a private party at the Rollaway skating rink in the evening. While in Brunswick William DeWitt Hyde, president of Bowdoin College, will hold a reception in Hubbard hall for the party, and Kappa Chapter will hold a reception at their fraternity house on Maine street in honor of its guests. Dinner will be served at the famous New Meadows Inn.

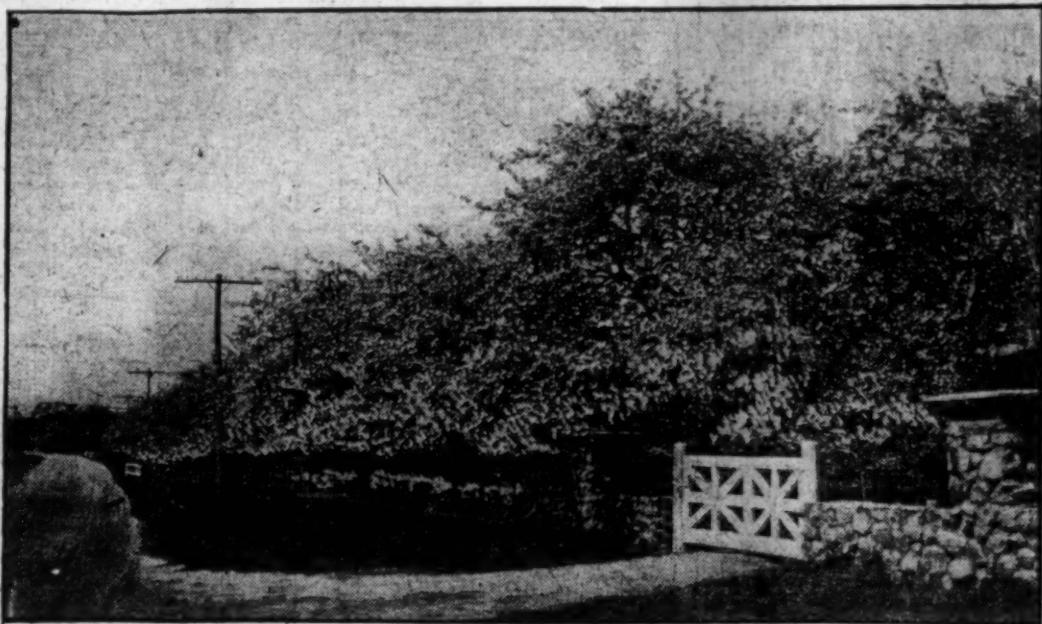
Friday, after a business session at the Falmouth hotel, the party will leave Portland for a sail through Casco bay by special steamer and will enjoy a clam bake on Long island followed by a baseball game between the East and West. In the evening the fraternity banquet will be held at the Falmouth hotel.

PRESENTS FLAGS TO BOY SCOUTS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Mrs. A. J. Pothier, wife of Governor Pothier, presented troop flags to about 800 boy scouts of Rhode Island, Tuesday at the capitol. Flags were given to each company.

Mrs. Pothier, in making the presentation, was accompanied by the Governor and his entire staff. Mayor Fletcher and Mrs. Fletcher, Miss Barbara Harriet Talbot, regent of Gaspee chapter, D. A. R.; Mrs. Stephen O. Metcalf, president of the society of the Colonial Dames in Rhode Island; Mrs. Charles Warren Lippitt, regent of Rhode Island Independence chapter, D. A. R., and Gen. William Ames, chairman of the state house commission.

NEWBURY APPLE BLOSSOMS ATTRACT VISITORS



Scene along the state highway showing a long line of apple trees in full bloom.

VETO BILL IN LORDS IS PRESENTED FOR ITS SECOND READING

The second reading of the Parliament bill in the House of Lords was moved Tuesday by Lord Morley.

Although he emphasized the fact that the bill must pass the Lords as it stood, the speech was conciliatory, and dwelt on the substantial and important powers still left in the hands of the peers.

Lord Morley said that when the bill had passed it would be open to the government not only to consider the reconstitution of the second chamber, but whether some less dilatory procedure than that provided in the Parliament bill might not be desirable.

He favored a settlement of the question of reforms by an agreement between the political parties, but the government, he said, would not consent to a second chamber constructed on a principle of resistance to their legislation.

Lord Morley concluded his address with the hope that the peers would avoid a course "which may land the country in a great difficulty and perhaps in grave confusion."

Lord Middleton said that the Unionists would not oppose the second reading of the veto bill, but that they would amend it in committee.

MANILA SCOUTS PROVE WORTH AS FIRE FIGHTERS

NEW YORK.—Proof of the value of the Boy Scouts comes from Manila, Philippine Islands, the outpost of the Boy Scout movement. Elwood E. Brown, who has organized the Boy Scouts in the Philippines, has written a letter to the national headquarters, telling of the assistance which the Manila Boy Scouts gave recently at a fire in Manila. In his letter he says:

"At a recent fire in Manila, which devastated acres of ground, two patrols of the Manila scouts reached the fire almost with the fire companies, reported to the proper authorities and worked for hours under trying conditions. They performed cheerfully and efficiently all the tasks given to them by the firemen and scout masters."

SENATOR BENNETT TO RUN AGAIN.

Senator Frank P. Bennett of Saugus has announced that he will be a candidate for reelection for a third term in the Senate from the seventh Middlesex senatorial district.

NEWBURY APPLES ARE PICKED FOR WORLD MARKETS

NEWBURYPORT, Mass.—Near the landing place of the first settlers at Parker river in the town of Newbury is located the famous Newbury apple orchard district where thousands of barrels of apples are picked every fall for the New York, Boston and European markets.

Contrary to conditions in some farming districts, the sons of the farmers who planted these orchards seek to improve their homesteads each year so that the old colonial mansions, the barns and outbuildings are still shining from the same care that was bestowed upon them in the days of the Revolution.

The grounds are carefully tilled each year and new trees are being constantly planted. The apple blossoms of Newbury attract artists and photographers from far and near each year. During the past few weeks the trees have been in full bloom and have presented a very beautiful picture.

LONDON EXPERT EXTOLLS CUBA FOR ITS CLEANLINESS

NEW YORK.—That Cuba is now one of the cleanest of countries, that it offers exceptional opportunities for the investment of capital and that the United States will never again be called upon to take an active interest in its affairs are some of the conclusions reached by Sydney Brooks, a London publicist, who has spent several months investigating conditions on the island for the London Times.

"The island is prosperous and going rapidly ahead," says Mr. Brooks. "Cuba is one of the most accessible and potentially one of the richest spots on earth, at the same time one of the least developed and the most sparsely populated."

ACQUITTED OF HERESY CHARGE.

CANTON, O.—The Rev. Paul Ebinger of St. Johns church, Tillamook, Ore., was acquitted of the charge of heresy Tuesday by the general synod of the Reformed (German) church of the United States. He was charged with denying that Moses was inspired to write the Ten Commandments and saying that much of the matter in the Bible is not true.

FORM GOOD CHEER CLUB.

SIoux FALLS, N. D.—The business men of Blunt have organized the "Happy Consolation Club," its chief purpose being to gather up and radiate sunshine and good cheer and dispel sorrow and trouble. A set of bylaws has been adopted and one rule requires members to greet other members on the street.

SIR WILFRID LAURIER LOOKS FOR ALLIANCE GIVING WORLD PEACE

LONDON—"We believe that the day will come of an alliance of all lands springing from England's loins, insuring the peace of the world forever," declared Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Canadian premier, at the dinner of the Pilgrims Society in honor of the prime ministers of Greater Britain, who are assembled here for the imperial conference which began Tuesday.

Speaking before a distinguished gathering, Sir Wilfrid Laurier expressed amazement that during his three days' stay in England he had heard so many people of standing voicing their doubts concerning the designs of the United States regarding Canada.

He scoffed at the idea of the possibility of annexation being seriously considered on either side of the border. He expressed in warm terms his admiration for the people of the United States, but declared that, much as he loved the American people, he loved Great Britain better.

Canadians, in sharing the continent with the United States, he said, had a double interest in the treaty of arbitration between the United States and the United Kingdom.

The premier aroused enthusiasm when he declared that Canada and the United States proposed to continue to show to the world two nations with the longest boundary extending from ocean to ocean living in peace and mutual respect, without a fortress, a soldier, or a gun on either side of that boundary.

Lord Roberts presided and welcomed the premiers. The Earl of Halsbury followed him.

Sir Edward Grey, the secretary of state for foreign affairs, proposed "Anglo-American Arbitration."

"The United States has said that she has no intention of absorbing any existing British possessions," he declared and added:

"There is no conflict of national policy between us and the United States. We have confidence in each other's good will."

CHICAGO PASTOR COMING HERE.

The Rev. Dr. Austin K. Deblois, pastor of the First Baptist church of Chicago, has accepted a call to the First Baptist church, Commonwealth avenue, of Boston, and will preach his first sermon here on the first Sunday in June. He will lead the church prayer meeting the preceding Friday evening.

YOU ALL

Know the Saturday Monitor, replete with Special Articles on Timely Topics, Splendidly Illustrated: Have you taken time to

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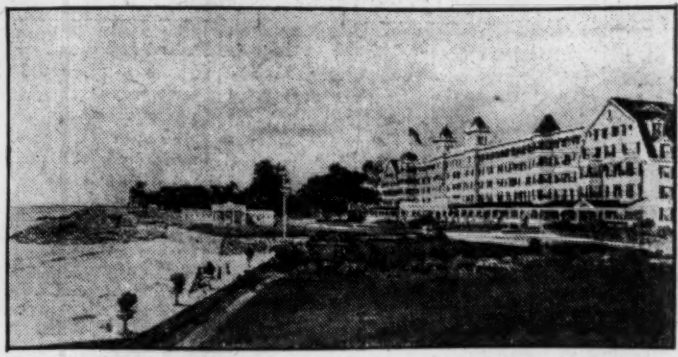
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Its quiet and refined surroundings make it a home of comfort and luxury. Complete equipment for Balls, Banquets and social events of all kinds.

TRANSIENT RATE
Rooms, \$2.50 per day and up
Room with Bath, \$3.00 and up
Parlor Bedroom and Bath, \$5.00 and up

FRANK C. HALL, Manager.

The Sippewissett Falmouth, Massachusetts

LEADING HOTEL ON THE SOUTH SHORE. Will open for the season of 1911 on June 20th, under the same management as the last two years.

A strictly first-class Summer Hotel. Attractively furnished. Every modern convenience. Private Baths, Electric Lights and Bells, Steam Heat, Telephone and Long Distance Telephones. Excellent Orchestra, Billiards, Bowling, Golf and Tennis free to guests.

CUISINE OF UNVARYING EXCELLENCE.

Bathing facilities of the best, water averaging 74 degrees. Splendid fishing. No mosquitoes. Special attention to automobile parties. Fireproof garage.

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P. F. BRINE After June 15th, The Sippewissett, Falmouth.

THE HASTINGS-LYMAN, situated on the highest

portion of Union Bluff, commanding a grand unobstructed

ocean view, and also a pleasing and diversified landward

outlook, opens early in June, to remain open through Sep-

tember and October, if conditions warrant. All the rooms

are outside rooms, and can be supplied with or without

steam heat. Also suites with private bath are obtainable.

The hotel is supplied with an inexhaustible supply of pure spring lake water from Chase

Lake, 200 feet above sea level, only one mile from the hotel. Hot

and cold fresh water baths. Bathhouses and fresh water showers. A well

equipped garage in connection with the hotel. Address all communications to

A SPECIAL RATE FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE.

How can I get to York Beach? Take the Portland division of the Boston

and Maine Railroad from Boston or Portland to Portsmouth, N. H., and the York

Harbor & Beach Railroad to York Beach, Maine. Four through trains from

Boston each day during busy season, equipped with chair cars. Country and

seashore combined a unique feature of this resort.

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rooms, suites with private bath; fireplace

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BEACON HILL—Rooms, with hot and

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vate bath, \$1.50 per day and up. Temper-

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combined; attractive location on shore; rates

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view circular. E. G. BROWN.

CONTOOCCOOK, N. H. Mt. Lookout

House.

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WALKING SKIRTS

Enter the tweed skirt that is short, well fitted, pocketed and rain and dust defying. It is a practical walking skirt for mountain climbers, for "shirtwaist girls," for city business women.

There are many styles to copy when making it. The circular skirt is always good if you are able to prevent sagging at the back seam. This can be done by sewing a tape with the edges the full length of the back seam.

The two-piece skirt with the seams at the sides is very satisfactory. Then there is the circular form, with piecing at the center line of both back and front.

A deep hem is stitched with eight or ten rows of stitching; a little pocket with a buttoned flap is added, and a narrow stitched belt of the same material finishes the eminently practical garment.—New York Press.

SHIFTING COLORS

The changeable idea enters into some delightful figured shirtings. A wonderfully chic little frock of marked simplicity, aside from its material, mouse-colored, was shot with three colors—a soft green, a blue as soft and a light yellowish brown—and scattered over this ground were large black dots, says the Chicago Record-Herald. With every movement of the folds, with every ray of light, the color changed and shifted, but it was never anything save harmoniously subdued.

HOLED PIE PLATES

Pie plates with the bottom liberally perforated sell for 8 cents apiece, says the Washington Herald. The small holes allow the bottom crust to become thoroughly baked and browned.

WRAPS ARE TAKING ODD FORMS

Some are cut very high on one side.

BLACK satin wraps continue to flourish and take to themselves all kinds of elaboration in the form of embroidery and cord trimmings. In many cases these wraps are lined with a soft color, which appears on the deep shawl collar and on the turnback cuffs. More elaborate ones have the colored parts embroidered in the same shade, introducing intricate stitches and much heavy padding in the conventional designs covering them, says the Chicago Record-Herald. A stylish model in heavy black satin has a wide band at the bottom embroidered to correspond with the work on the collar and cuffs. In this instance the white satin lining does not appear. Some of the richest coats are severely plain in cut and finished with satin piping and accurate machine stitching.

A trifle more practical than the gauze wraps are the ones made of striped and figured grenadine, voile and silk and wool marquisette. Such wraps are lined or not, as the owner prefers. When they are lined a color is used, and if the outer material be plain, often the silk lining is figured. The unlined ones will be very desirable when the balmy summer evenings arrive and one would prefer to go without a wrap, but sartorial etiquette demands it. These airy little affairs are both in three-quarter and full length and straight semi-fitted shape.

There are also many odd shapes in unlined wraps that take their particular styles from mantles, and one of the smartest finishes is the three-layer ruching that outlines all the edges. Many such wraps have sleeve effects shaped from the draperies and often hang in cross-over style with a jeweled clasp, cabochon or chou. Black, white and all the new and modish colors are seen in these coquettish little shoulder coverings. Sometimes variety is introduced through the trimming on the edges, when several harmonizing colors are blended in the ruching or plisse frills, the latter style being the one most favored.

Among the snappy driving coats are long ones made of white cloth or shantung with colored collars and revers so large that they seem to be a separate addition. And frequently, too, these huge collars are separate and of huge

CELLULOID OBJECTS

The pink and blue toilet articles of celluloid have never been in great demand, for the shades of the two colors have not been especially pleasing. Now the shops are showing the articles in a lavender that is really charming, and it is likely that the new color will vie with white in popularity, says the Montreal Star.

Speaking of celluloid, one can find the most attractive boudoir clocks mounted in celluloid now.

Another departure in these articles is having some of the toilet boxes with mirror mounted tops.

WATCH FLOWERS

Do not neglect the window garden even though the plants are at their best, says the New Era. Turn the plants once a week; stir the surface soil; wash the pots with strong soap suds; give plenty of fresh air daily; shower the plants once a week; watch for pests. See that the warm spring sunshine does not scorch your plants.

LARGE REVERS

Many of the Eton jackets have large revers. They are either the supple, folded satin shapes, or the straight flat ones. They can be of contrasting color, embroidered and beaded.—Washington Herald.

WILL AID WOMEN WHEN SEWING

Little workbags for holding materials.

A DAINTY small work bag can be made in five oval pieces. Cut paste-board in five oval pieces, measuring six inches long and two and one-quarter inches across the center, the widest part. Taper to point at each end. Cover each piece with flowered silk on outside and plain on inside, allowing a half inch for turning in.

When the pieces are finished join the sections edge to edge by overcasting, when they form a melon shaped bag. Fasten a ribbon to the points for a hanger, and add a small rosette to cover the joining. Such a bag is pretty in green or brown suede lined with gray silks, or in linen with a cross-stitch or floral design embroidered on all but the center section, which forms the bottom. Old pieces of brocade make handsome bags, the seams being covered with gold cord, which is also used for hanger. Add a tassel on each point.

A collapsible work box may be made from a five-inch square of cardboard and two 12-inch squares, one for the outside of suede, glazed leather, velvet or cretonne; the other of figured or plain silk for inside.

Insert the small square between the two pieces of material and stitch closely around it. Round off corners of bag and

bind with ribbon or silk braid three-quarters of an inch wide.

To the center of two of the sides sew pockets of the lining material, and on the other two sections put a needle-book of leaves of flannel and a small heart-shaped pin cushion.

Sew 10-inch strips of ribbon, two to each corner, placing them about an inch on each side of the rounded edge. These when tied draw the material into shape, throwing the fullness on inside of box. A little practice with paper will make the idea plain, says the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

It is so useful to have near the dressing table some sort of sewing equipment that the little hanging case will surely be acceptable. Cover an oblong piece of cardboard 3x5 inches with dark flowered brocade or ribbon. To middle of top sew a small needle-book of pinked flannel with a silk or raffia top. Underneath stitch a strip of ribbon to hold scissors, and at one side a tiny pouch for the thimble. Fasten hangers of some ribbon at top of case.

Four spots of thread are attached to the case by short lengths of ribbon or cord knotted at one end so that the spool does not slip off, the upper end being sewed to each corner of the case and the spools hanging down. Have black and white silk, and black and white cotton.

Another little hanging case may be made of a strip of raffia an inch wide and five inches long, from which are suspended scissors, a thimble case, a needle-book and spools of thread.

HATS OF MANILA

The hats of manila are exceedingly light in weight and will prove most delightful for hot weather. Manila is brought out in natural tone and colors and is frequently combined with other straws or fabrics, which are applied as underbrims finishes, crowns, etc.

An attractive French model hat of black hemp was faced with olive green manila and trimmed with large overlapping leaves of velvet; black ones in the center and multi-colored ones at the sides.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

FICHU DRAPERY

The fichu drapery is quite evident on the majority of gowns, says the Montreal Star. It can be snowy net or colored linen or batiste. It is frequently tied in a butterfly bow at the back and a bolero effect is given in the draping of the folds at the front.

STITCH STOCKINGS

Stockings must be frequently changed, to wear well. To prevent dropped stitches, or "laddering," stitch twice around the top of each stocking on the machine, just below the hem, stretching the stocking as wide as you can while stitching.—Denver Times.

DOLLS A WOMAN'S SPECIALTY

With them she illustrates life in various countries.

ALL of us have ideas, but, alas! the most of them are not ours, because as an actual fact, we borrowed them. Mrs. Elizabeth Ellis Scantlebury, however, is one of those wise ones who have ideas and put them into action, says Human Life.

When a girl she was fond of stories, and listened to many which her Scotch grandmother told her about historical events and persons. She evidently was striving for the very kind of teaching which the schools of today offer. This yearning may be one explanation of the fact that she has brought to the educational field a new idea. This idea is to illustrate the life of children of different countries by the use of dolls.

A few years ago, Mrs. Scantlebury planned an entertainment a dolls' reception. The many children who saw these dolls were so extremely interested in them that she decided to look up the costumes of babies of the different lands. She spent hours in studying the most authentic books on the subject, and in consulting with natives as to the details. One phlegmatic Chinaman, when she showed him the Chinese boy she had dressed, threw up his hands, jabbering exclamations of pleasure. After much hard work a set of 15 were dressed, packed in boxes with the flag of their country, and handed over to the school board of Springfield, Mass., for use in the public schools. There was such a demand for them that one doll was all that could be kept in each room at a time.

These children are so daintily dressed that even a masculine reporter was forced to say, "Little Gretchen, the German baby, will cause ecstasy in some of its feminine beholders, and even a man with sufficient courage, for sincerity would have to say that it certainly is cute." The teachers report that all the children "just love" the Eskimo mother and baby, perhaps because they are soft and clingy. These dolls are known in several corners of the globe.

After a while the teachers began to ask for a short story to aid them in presenting each doll. So, responding to this request, Mrs. Scantlebury became the author of her first book, "World Babies." Urgent calls came for something more about them, and a second book was written, "Homes of the World Babies in Silhouette," which showed how to represent their homes by paper-cutting. And now this ingenious woman is writing articles for a primary paper on the subject, "Homes of the World Babies on the Sand-Table."

Pretty good, you will have to admit, for one who is not a pedagogue. Go down into the basement of her home in Springfield and you will find at the foot of the stairs a sand-table set up on a barrel, ready for the photographer to take its picture for the publisher's use. Wander upstairs and you will find dolls in the corners of the rooms and writing materials mingled with her other home belongings. For she is first of all a mother of four children, now grown up and seniors in educational institutions.

STYLISH COAT SET

The right coat set on the right suit looks well, especially in warm weather, when it gives a fresh touch to a dark linen, serge, or pongee.

One that has the merit of being stylish and quickly worked is—in black and white. The collar is shawl shaped, deep at back, and the cuffs are five inches wide, says the New York Times.

The surface is closely covered with a scroll design worked with white cotton couched with black at short intervals. The entire skirt is used for the underlay and a single thread for couching.

The edge is finished in a straight buttonholing, a quarter of an inch deep, with a fine chain stitch worked close to it in black, which also reinforces the pur.

STYLISH DRESS OF FOULARD

Short tunic with over blouse.

THE short tunic with over blouse is one of the latest garments. This one is designed for young girls and small women and is combined with a plain skirt to make an exceptionally smart and attractive dress. In the illustration,



foulard is the material and satin trimming, while the guimpe is over lace, but such a frock can be made from a great many different fabrics equal success. The tunic itself is able for everything seasonable and used with skirt to match or of contrasting material.

Chiffon or marquisette in comb with silk would be exceedingly attractive. For the entire gown, the model is one for linen and other washable as well as for the foulard. In a little tunic is one of those garments become simple or dressy as it is in one way or another.

Ball fringe is extensively worn season and makes a charming finish if a plainer dress is wanted, the tunic could be finished with under-facing, and the fringe of while the skirt is made of one material throughout.

This skirt is five gored and, in stance, it is finished with a straight attached to the lower edge, but is extended to the full length if liked.

The guimpe is entirely separate can be of any preferred material style. The tunic can be made length illustrated or either shorter, longer, as indicated by the dotted back view.

For the 16 year size, the over blouse with tunic will require 3 1/2 yards of 27 inches wide, 2 1/2 yards 36 for the skirt will be needed 3 1/2 yards 36 or 1 1/4 yards 44, yards 21 inches wide for the band yard for the trimming of the tunic.

A pattern of the over-blouse tunic, No. 6963, or of the skirt, No. 15 in sizes for misses of 14, 16 and 18 of age, can be had at any May 2 agency or will be sent by mail. A 132 East 23d street, New York; sonle Temple, Chicago, Ill.

ART OF MAKING BUTTONHOLE

Lesson from a course in a western college.

FROM a lesson in the elementary sewing course of the Girls Home Economic Club affiliated with the Kansas State Agricultural College are taken these directions for buttonhole making.

To make a buttonhole, begin the slit about 1/4 of an inch from the edge and, being sure to cut it on a thread through both or all thicknesses of the cloth, cut it as long as the diameter of the button that is to pass through it.

In working the buttonhole, the thread used should be sufficiently long to complete it, otherwise there is apt to be a rough place in the edge when the thread is changed. Heavy material requires heavy thread. In any case, the thread should be a little heavier than the threads in the cloth to be worked. Use as fine a needle as will carry the thread.

When working hold the buttonhole slanting across the forefinger, having the edge of the material next to you. Make a bar of two or more stitches across the lower end to keep it from stretching, then strand the buttonhole by taking two or more stitches down the side, across the end, and up the other side, bringing the needle out at the same place as before. If the material is light, one or two threads will be a sufficient strand, but if it is heavy, three or four will be necessary. This will strengthen the buttonhole and will be covered by the stitches. Next overcast the edges, sinking the overcasting stitch a thread beyond stranding. Four or five overcasting stitches along each side will be found sufficient. Overcasting prevents raveling and will hold the strands in place, but neither the stranding nor the overcasting should be too deep, as both must be covered by the buttonhole stitch. The last stitch in overcasting should

bring the needle out at the end slit ready to begin working the hole. Bring the point of the needle through toward the worker deep in number of threads to cover threads that have gone before a vent pulling out.

Before pulling through make the buttonhole purl by taking the thread the eye of the needle and carry around the point of the needle in direction in which the work is to be done. When the end is reached take a fine spreading stitches, making it as rounded and as desired. Cut down the other side. If a bar is put side the slit, draw the two together, make several long stitches length of the width of the buttonhole, and cover with button stitches. On heavy material it is to make two rows of running around the place when the button is cut. Glue is sometimes used to the thicknesses of the material together.

In making a tailored buttonhole end next the edge should be made a slit to first and then as soon round hole is made, cut the slit this, extending back in the proportion. This is worked in the same manner as the one above.

In making the buttonhole, with bars, work down the first side as then in beginning to come up the side make a bar at the end, just made the bar to finish the first hole given. Continue down the working the other bar upon the plection of the buttonhole. The tions given for working the button will give a double purl.

DECORATIONS FOR A NURSE

Children will put on some if given space.

THE walls of a nursery may be painted in a pleasing tone. Pictures can then be pasted upon them with the knowledge that they can be washed off when interest in them has waned. Perhaps a more effective treatment is to have a dado of natural colored burlap. This is proof against the kicking and hammering of little toes, and also finger marks. A soft toned paper, finished at the top with a frieze, will prove an interesting and suitable treatment. If the room has a northern aspect the paper should be pink or of golden tones; if a southern aspect, blues, greens and browns will soften the sunlight that floods into the room. If the ceiling is low, the three divisions of the wall space may chop the walls too much and a nursery paper such as the "Kate Greenaway" could be used above the dado. There is a remarkable assortment of friezes to be found on the market. Those showing animals, or children at play, are always popular with the little ones.

One nursery I recall, writes Dorothy T. Priestman in the Chicago Inter Ocean, had a dado of burlap finished by a molding. A foot above another molding was run, the space being left for pictures to be pasted up. When the picture was shabby or had lost its interest, a fresh strip of paper was easily between the two moldings and the children began again their task of decoration. Sometimes the space is devoted to flowers, and then again mals or outdoor scenes.

Another nursery had its wall with green burlap squares, on which were pasted. These squares all prepared by the children, but pass the censorship of their mother's eyes. Children unquest take a truer interest in their play if they are allowed to take even a part in its decoration.

The furniture of a nursery is simple and substantial, but not proportion to the little inmates room. There should be at least "child-size" table and several chairs. The furniture should be simple and sturdy, with no sharp corners. Some of these are specially designed to please the children. Simple curtains that can be laundered are to be recommended give a dainty freshness to a room.

THE HOUSEHOLD

FOR SHIRT WAISTS, CENTERPIECES OR SCARFS

Clover pattern in white or colored cotton or silk.



THE clover pattern is charming in either white or colored cotton or silk. It is used with good effect on shirt waists, centerpieces or scarfs. The flowers are worked in the solid satin stitch and the leaves, veins and stems in the outline stitch. Mercerized cotton No. 10 or filo floss should be used.

HOLIDAY CAKES

Little holiday cakes called nut bars are liked in families where there are children. They make them:

Beat whites of six eggs until stiff, and gradually, while beating constantly, add ounces of powdered sugar; then add three ounces of chocolate (melted and slightly cooled), and chopped almonds. Spread mixture a quarter of an inch thick in a pan, sprinkle with chopped nut meats and bake in a very slow oven 40 minutes. There should be used one-half pound of almonds. Cut in finger-shaped pieces.—Chicago Post.

TRY GROUND RICE

Ground rice is excellent for cleaning white cloth, says the Spokane Chronicle. It should be applied with a piece of clean white flannel, left for two or three hours, and then well brushed and shaken.

ETIQUETTE OF THE WEDDING

Details before and after the ceremony.

A WEDDING ceremony is performed in church or in the home of the bride or in that of one of her relatives. After the ceremony the bride's family entertains that of the groom and such friends of both contracting parties as they choose to invite. For a reception in the bride's home provision is made for refreshments.

The family of the bride provides the decorations for church and house and gives the reception. Carriages for the wedding party and all other requirements, except those specified for the groom, are provided by the bride's family.

It is customary for the bride to present each of her maids with some memento of the occasion.

Maids furnish their own costumes and dress alike. The maid or matron-of-honor usually wears a costume of the same material and color as those of the bridesmaids, but made differently. She may wear white, like the bride or white over the color worn by the bridesmaids.

The church and house are decorated with greenery and flowers. Flowers in vases or in white and one color are chosen.

Morning weddings take place before 1 o'clock and are followed by a wedding breakfast. Afternoon and evening weddings are followed by a reception at which guests are served at small decorated tables or they may be seated about the room and served from a large table.

The groom provides bouquets for the maids, matron or maid-of-honor and the bride's bouquet.

The groom presents his bride with a piece of jewelry, or several pieces, one of which is usually worn at the ceremony; hence pearls are the favored jewels for weddings. Each of the attendants (that is, bridesmaids, maid-of-honor and ushers) receives a small piece of jewelry from him. Those for the ladies are usually little brooches or chains and pendant. The ushers usually receive a skepin.

The "best man" attends to details for the groom, goes with him for the marriage license, orders the carriage to take him to the church, takes charge of the ring until just before the ceremony, enters the church at the entrance near the altar with the groom, and with him waits the bride and her party at the altar. He attends to handing the largess to his fee and escorts the maid-of-honor from the church after the ceremony.

The ushers are selected from among

GIRL BECOMES STOREKEEPER

Her rise from \$5 a week to \$1500 a year.

A GIRL 20 years old had a \$5 a week job in a small up-state city general store, working from 8 to 7 o'clock and till 10 at night Saturdays. As she had to pay board, this income didn't go far. But she was ambitious, and managed to put away a bit of change from time to time, with the purpose of ultimately going to a big city, where she believed the chances were better. Finally the savings fund touched \$50. It was the season of half-rate excursions. So she bought a ticket and went, and had no sooner arrived than she began hunting work. All the big department stores took her name and promised to send for her, but there was one establishment which attracted her particularly, and she kept after the superintendent until he offered her a place at \$7 a week. The \$5 girl calmly asked him if he thought she could live on that, and he in confusion made it \$9. She took the job, and kept it five years. Her pay increased until she was getting \$16, and she saved steadily until she had \$1400 put away. Then she began looking around for a business of her own.

Out in a sparsely settled section a brick apartment house had been built,

with several stores on the ground floor. Study of real estate tendencies led her to believe that this would ultimately be a fine residential district. Just then the stores could be rented cheap. She found that one of them could be had for \$500 a year and took it on a five-year lease. Another \$500 was put into notions and dry goods. The first year after she opened trade was slow and she barely made a living, every dollar that came in being promptly put back into stock. But other apartment houses were going up and the district was developing rapidly.

The second year she did better. A real estate man paid her two dollars a week for desk room. Stationery was added and a newspaper service with delivery by boys. The third year showed a good profit and by the time her lease was ended and the landlord, regretting his bargain, had raised the rent to \$800, she was able to pay the increase without a murmur.

Now, seven years after her start, she has a business employing two clerks and is clearing net profits of fully \$1500 a year, with a valuable stock and a growing patronage.

TRIED RECIPES

HOMINY CROQUETTES.

Take one pint of boiled hominy; if cold, add one quarter of a cup of milk and heat in a double boiler. Add one tablespoonful of melted butter, salt, pepper and onion juice to taste; one large teaspoonful of chopped parsley and two beaten eggs; then cook until thick. When cold mold in croquettes, dip each first into slightly beaten egg, then roll in fine bread crumbs. Fry golden brown in smoking hot fat.

APPLE GINGER.

Peel, core and quarter some sound apples. Weigh them. For each two pounds of prepared fruit take three pounds of sugar, two small lemons, an ounce of ginger, a little cayenne and half a pint of water. Put the apples into a bowl, boil one pound of sugar in the water until a clear syrup is obtained. Pour over the fruit and leave for two days. Place in a preserving pan, and the remaining sugar, chopped lemon rind and strained juice, the ginger bruised and tied up in a muslin bag together with a pinch of cayenne. Simmer very gently until the apples are soft but not broken. Bottle in the usual way.—Sacramento Union.

ORANGE SHORTCAKE.

Make a shortcake of one cup of flour, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of butter, one-half teaspoonful of sweet milk. Mix and sift any ingredients, cream butter and sugar together, add the milk and mix all thoroughly with fork. Divide and bake in two round pans 10 or 12 minutes, in a moderate oven. Make a hot sauce of one teaspoonful of sugar and one tablespoonful of butter creamed, then add the juice of three oranges, which have been cut into small pieces, sprinkled with sugar and left to stand three hours, mix this with one-half pint of boiling water, then add one tablespoonful cornstarch and boil until clear. Spread the small pieces of the three oranges between the two cakes and serve with the hot sauce.—Milwaukee Journal.

SOUP CREAM CAKE.

Bake two eggs in a cup and fill the cup with sour cream. Turn out into a bowl and beat very light, then add one cup of sugar and beat again. Sift one-half level teaspoon of soda and a pinch of salt in one and one-half cups of flour and beat with spice to suit the taste. If sweet cream is used take three level teaspoonfuls of baking powder instead of the soda.—Montreal Star.

SPOON HOLDER

Says a woman contributor to the Decorator: "I had our carpenter make me a shelf six by 18 inches, and drill two rows of holes in it—large ones at the back and smaller in front, alternating and not opposite each other. After varnishing, we fastened it to the pantry wall with brass brackets. In the larger holes I put all my large kitchen spoons, ladles, etc., handles down; in the front all the smaller ladles, etc.; around the sides and front I put a few brass screws on which to hang tin cups, egg-beaters, etc. If necessary, the shelf can be made larger. It saves time—everything has its place, and it looks neat."

SPICED CURRANTS

Pick over seven pounds of currants, wash, drain and remove stems. Put in a preserving-kettle, add five pounds of brown sugar, two cups of vinegar and three tablespoonfuls each of ground cloves and cinnamon, tied in cheesecloth. Heat gradually to the boiling-point, and let simmer one and one-half hours. Store in a stone jar, and keep in a cool, dry place.—Woman's Home Companion.

DRAPERIES TO SOFTEN LIGHT

New weaves of madras that are effective.

NEW weaves of madras designed to darken a room without excluding the air are on the market. These are called sun proof and for the time being are having a wider vogue even than cretonne for inner or side window drapings for living rooms and bedrooms with and without a valance across the top. In either case the curtains are hung independently from a pole so that they can be brought together in the center or shoved back. The most stylish arrangement is to have them cover a third of the window on either side, leaving the middle third to show a white curtain which stops at the windowsill.

This madras may be bought by the yard or by the curtain and one is as effective as the other, the curtains having an all around border that the material sold by the yard lacks.

A purchaser who has a suburban cottage was selecting madras 40-inches wide, by the yard, to drape the windows of three rooms, and madras curtains for another room, and she gave her reasons: "To pull down green shades darkens a room but keeps out every breath of air, and thick curtains are just as bad. And without green shades or thick curtains rooms are too uncomfortably light in hot weather."

The best qualities of these new curtain madras are used for parlors and libraries. Many of the most stylish curtains shown had a black foundation and a pattern of neutral colors picked out with a bright color.

In madras sold by the yard some of the best designs include no-bright colors at all, says the New York Sun. For instance, the purchaser referred to chose for one room madras combining several shades of brown in oblongs, triangles and scrolls covering a tan mesh. The greater part of the design was in dark walnut brown, the finer lines in cinnamon brown.

Dark brown and burnt orange made

the combination in one large conventional design with an ecru mesh. An exception to the no-color rule showed an Egyptian design done in several shades of dull blue with here and there a trace of old rose showing. There were wonderful combinations of greens and of greens and khaki color and of deep blues and khaki. Conventional designs are considered newer than the floral and the best of these in turn cover the groundwork in a closely interwoven rather than in a scattered effect.

In hanging these curtains they must reach from the top of the window molding to the floor and be gathered on a pole and not plated. The white sash curtains on the other hand ought not to hang lower than a few inches below the window sill.

LOVELY KIMONOS

There are lovely things in Japanese robes, including long and short kimonos of the familiar flowered and plain silks and cotton crepes. But imagine a kimono of pale gray crepe, over which straggles a white wistaria vine, sending out delicate creepers to the edge of the sleeves and hem of the skirt. The only touch of color in the design is the soft green of the leaves and the gray brown of the stems.—Washington Herald.

SHOE NOVELTIES

One of the novelties of the year is big square silver shoe buckles that can be pinned on to the shoes of suede or canvas, and removed when it becomes necessary to clean the shoes, says the Washington Herald.

Another novelty for footwear is the embroidered shoes of heavy linen to wear with linen dresses. They come in different shades, some being embroidered in colors.



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MODES IN BRIEF

The feather hat trimmings are all small, the mercury wings predominating.

The hanging panel at the back of the skirt is being exploited on cloth suits and on linen frocks. It is becoming, easily applied and covers the fastening of the skirt.

Except in tailored costumes, one scarcely ever sees a single skirt. Nearly every one hangs over a second one, which is, in turn, often split to reveal still another skirt simulated by a panel of lace, silk or embroidery.

Cluny, Irish, Venise or the heavier laces are used on hats and can form brims, crowns or entire shapes. Generally the white or ecru laces are used, but dyed laces are making themselves a place in the modiste scheme.—Montreal Star.

STRINGS FOR VINES

A convenient way to put up strings for morning-glories or other vines is to use a long stick with a small staple or double-pointed tack driven in the end, says the Woman's Home Companion.

The string is passed through the staple and fastened to a nail at the bottom of the support; then, by reaching up with the stick, the string can easily be wrapped around a nail at the top, and passed on to the next nail and down to the bottom again. This saves a great deal of climbing and will be found quite a convenience, especially if one has to do the work alone.

FABRICS COMBINED

One of the most striking features of the coming season in the lingerie dresses is the combination of heavy materials with the most gossamerlike fabrics, says an exchange.

Over an undershirt of black satin will be hung a gown of the softest batiste hand embroidered. The colored hem and edges are becoming one of the common sights in the realm of lingerie dresses and while decidedly novel, save the frock from soiling so quickly.

CHAIRS RESTORED

To clean and restore the elasticity of cane bottom chairs, turn the chair and with hot water and a sponge saturate the cane work thoroughly. If the chair is dirty use soap. Afterward set the chair to dry out of doors and the seat will be taut as when new.—Louisville Herald.

TO CLEAN BRUSHES

Hairbrushes may be cleaned by washing in a quart of water to which a piece of washing soda the size of a walnut has been added. Dip the brush in the water until the dirt loosens, then rinse in clear water and place in the sun to dry.—Denver Times.

SETS SLOWLY

Use vinegar instead of water for mixing plaster of paris, says an exchange. The resultant mass will be like putty, will not 'set' for 20 or 30 minutes, whereas if water is used the plaster will be hard almost immediately before you have time to use it.

BEFORE PAINTING

A useful solution for cleaning old painted woodwork preparatory to repainting is to dissolve two ounces of washing soda in one quart of hot water. It should be used warm and the paint afterward washed with clear water.—Denver Times.

LUNCHEON DISH

If the leftover breakfast cereal is carefully molded into a bowl or square pan that is first wet with cold water it may be sliced and fried, as an acceptable luncheon dish.—Louisville Herald.

FOR COMMUTERS

Flat leather cases for the commuter are now being shown, one side being glazed for the monthly ticket and the other having space for bills and cards.—Washington Herald.



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49 State Street, Masonic Temple, CHICAGO

HOUSEWIVES HAVE THE POWER

Can force dealers to give correct weight.

REFERRING to the practice of some dealers in household articles of selling package goods that are not full weight, the Standard says:

"The extent of this overcharge becomes apparent when we realize that, according to the Massachusetts legislative committee, 90 per cent of the grocery products handled today are in package form. In the aggregate the overcharge effected by short weights, measures and packages, amounts to millions and millions of dollars a year.

"Honest weights and measures we shall never get until we have adequate laws, enforced by efficient officers. First of all, we need uniform standards. We cannot get them unless the federal government steps in and regulates the whole question of weights and measures. We must have a net-weight package law that shall require that all packages bear a true statement of the amount contained.

"But laws come only through agitation; and agitation takes time and effort. What the housewife needs is honest weight now. If she will, she can secure it; for she holds in her hand a club more powerful than that wielded

by any official—the family pocketbook. Make dishonesty unprofitable, Mrs. Good Housewife, and it will cease. It is not difficult, even now, for the officials to compel the use of correct scales. But it is difficult to enforce use of those scales. Yet the consumer can do this easily. Install some correct scales and measures as watchdogs of your kitchen treasury, Mrs. Good Housewife. They will pay for themselves many times over, and do it honestly. Watch your tradesman. Verify your weights. See that your tradesman's scales are correct; don't let him weigh in containers with commodities; take home your meat trimmings; don't buy in a careless manner; and if you want to be sure you get what you buy, take your purchases home with you. Then reweigh and remeasure them—at least periodically. If they are short weight, tell your dealer so. Stop dealing with him. Report the matter to the local sealer of weights and measures. If he does not take action, bring the matter to the attention of the mayor. Here is an excellent field for the work of women's clubs. Housewives owe it to the honest tradesman to support him and repress the dishonest man."

DRESS THE SMALL ONES SIMPLY

Pique, poplin and linen favored materials.

PIQUE, cotton poplin and linen, white or colored, are among the favorite materials for summer dresses for the wee ones.

White goods trimmed with hand embroidery, in self-tone or colored thread, be it only a monogram or a swastika design, lead in popular fancy. Indeed, when little Miss Susan or Master Johnny emerges of afternoons from the informal romper stage, white is just as practical in the long run as colored material. It does not reveal the fading effects of frequent washing and looks fresher and more childlike from the start.

For little girls, the one-piece frock, with no shoulder seams, short sleeves and Dutch neck is a fixture.

Nothing better has been devised than these little slips cut out of one-piece goods, easy to fashion, easy to launder, and graceful in wearing.

For small boys the Buster Brown costume, composed of jacket and knickers, never loses favor. Simply made, it has a short upstanding neckband, buttons over the left side under a flap, and is held with a girde. Elaborations of the idea show a wide sailor collar running into revers to the bottom of the jacket in front, and a dickie. Or the sailor collar is held at the breast with a bright-colored tie. For boys slightly older, a blouse and knickers are more practical.

For everyday wear for little girls, a great many plaids and checks are being shown. They make up into attractive

and hardwearing frocks. Serge and hennetta cloth, as well as cashmere, can be utilized in these. The best every day gown for a little girl is, however, the wash gown. Some mothers carry out this idea all winter. They build little woolen bloomer suits to put under the wash dresses, which may be worn quite a while before laundering, and serve for warmth.

The well-dressed child is always the simply-dressed child. This is an aphorism every mother should bear in mind. Dresses for different occasions should vary chiefly in material, not in the cut, says the Chicago Record-Herald.

A little girl's imported gown from Poiret consisted of absolutely plain pink crepe de chine, with the exception of a little bit of lace set flatly around the collar and sleeves, and a heavy pink cord with thick tassels which went around the high waist and was fastened at the left side. Nothing simpler could have been devised, yet it was exquisite.

For every-day hats, washable lingerie and pique take the lead. Washable pique hats and bonnets should be untrimmed. They come in two pieces, which can be unbuttoned and ironed absolutely flat. Sunbonnets for little girls are made of pique and thin batiste, the pique being used for the stiff piece around the face, the batiste for the back portion and curtain. For edges of bonnets and hats to be washed, the embroidered scallop is quite the most practical thing yet designed.

¶ This Newspaper in its purpose to help the cause of clean journalism aims "to do things" i. e., it is always trying to be more and more helpful, interesting and readable to everybody

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"Did he give you a library?"

"Nothing like that. He endowed our baseball team with a first-class pitcher."

—Washington Herald.

FRIENDLY TIP.

"My husband is the severest critic of the towns I wear."

"Well, judging from what I have heard, he has to go some if he is."—Chicago Record-Herald.

BRIGHT GIRL.

"Wilder hired a girl to make a card index for him."

"Well?"

"Then he had to hire the same girl at an increased salary to run it for him—and every time she takes a holiday the business comes to a dead stop."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

DISAPPOINTED.

Gone is my chance for glory, As often is the way, He held my football story And printed it in May.

—Washington Herald.

TRADING STAMP THRILL.

The London porcelain expert who has paid \$1,150,000 for a set of dishes will never feel so proud of them as a woman who gets a crockery outfit with trading stamps.—Washington Post.

NEWS FOR HER.

Sir Ernest Shackleton told this story at a luncheon in his honor given in New York:

"As a little waiting maid brought me my tea and toast and bloater one morning I said to her: 'What a rainy morning, Mary! It's almost like the Flood.'"

"The Flood, sir?" said the little

maid. She looked at me with a puzzled smile.

"Yes," said I. "The Flood—Noah, you know—the Ark—Mt. Ararat."

"She shook her head and murmured apologetically: 'I ain't had no time to read the papers lately, sir.'—Denver Times.

THAT'S WHAT.

A facetious correspondent steps out of the ranks and asks us for the conjugation of to await.

Does he take us for the Herr Doctor of Swatzenheim?

Or the Akhond of Swat?

Does he assume us to be the Lord High Admiral of a verbal swatery?

Conjugate!

Odds swatkins, 'tis a parlor trick to ask it—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

STANDARD OIL.

O, yes, it will bow To the court's demand—

'Twas bound, anyhow, Some day to be canned.

—Chicago Tribune.

IN THE ASCENDENCY.

Cheer up, the aviator is the only fellow who can legitimately look down on you, anyway.—Columbus (O.) Citizen.

THAT MISSING BANNER.

"Are you going to see the coronation?"

"No," replied Mr. Meekton. "I don't think Henrietta would care for it. She would regard it as a waste of time to organize such a grand parade without putting 'Votes for Women' banners in it."—Washington Star.

IN TACOMA.

All the castles we've projected At our feet may crumble fall, Scarcely are we safely 'lected When we get the harsh recall.

—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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E. F. SAWTELLE, 42 Huntington ave. Diamonds, Watches, Jewels, Clocks; high grade repairing and adjusting.

T. FRANK BELL (Established 1892). Gold, jewelry, fans, combs, Jewelry, watch, umbrella repairing. 9 Temple pl., Boston.

JEWELERS

D. A. LINDGREN, Expert Watchmaker. High-grade adjusting. Repairing. 29 Devonshire st., Boston.

LADIES' WAISTS

WEAR THE TREMONT WAIST—Costs 50 cents more than ordinary. Sold only by THE GLEN SHIRT and COLLAR CO., 121 Tremont st., Boston.

LADIES' FURNISHINGS

SILK GLOVES, Niagara Maid and Kayser; black, white and fancy shades. For sale by L. HIRSH, 200 Huntington ave.

LAUNDRY

CHICKERING HAND LAUNDRY, 230 Huntington ave.—Ladies' work a specialty; cleaning and dyes. Tel. 3804-B. B.

LIGHTING FIXTURES

YARDLEY BRONZE CO., 100 Boylston st., Boston. Fixtures and table lamps of original design and finest workmanship.

LINEN SPECIALTIES

STAMPED LINEN GOODS TO EMBROIDER—LINEN SPECIALTIES CO., 50 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

MARKETS

PORTER'S MARKET. Highest grade produce at reasonable prices. Free delivery. 149-151 Summer st. Phone Oxford 1806.

COLOMBO SHIRT CO.—Men's Furnishings. Hats, 222 Mass. ave., 455 Columbus ave., 25 Huntington ave.

MILLINERY

LADIES' HAT SHOP—237 Huntington avenue. Opening March 29th, 30th and 31st.

MIRRORS

FRAMED and unframed mirrors of every description. Old mirrors refinished. BOSTON MIRROR CO., Mirr., 50 Sudbury st.

MUSIC

SCORES, LIBRETTOES and piano selections for all operas may be had at HOMEYER'S MUSIC SHOP, 332 Boylston st., Boston.

C. W. THOMPSON & CO., A and B Park st., Boston—"Faithful Shepherd. Feed us, new sacred song, Bradford Campbell. Sent postpaid for 25 cents."

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

CARL FISCHER, 380 Boylston st.—Pianos, Musical Instruments, Sheet Music, Musical Supplies. Talking Machines.

NAPHTHA CLEANING

RUGS, CARPETS, FURNITURE and Bedding completely cleaned and renewed by heated naphtha. ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO., 130 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070 and 1071.

ORIENTAL RUGS

A. U. DILLEY & CO., Inc., 407 Boylston st., Boston; 613 Fifth ave., New York, exclusive and expert dealers. Every rug guaranteed in writing. Prices reasonable.

ORIENTAL RUG RENOVATING

ARMENIAN RUG RENOVATING WORKS. Careful work at moderate price. Estab. 1885. 15 Temple place. Tel. Oxford 3625.

LET US CARE FOR YOUR RUGS. Send a card or phone B. B. 3369. ADALIAN BROS., 2 St. James ave., Boston.

ORIENTAL DOM. RUG RENOVATING CO.—Rugs cleaned, repaired; work guaranteed. 169 Tremont st. Tel. Oxford 1284.

PAINTER-PHOTOGRAPHER

DAUERRETYPE RESTORED AND COPIED WITH SUCCESS BY THE GARDEN STUDIO, 747 Boylston st., Boston.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

CHAMPLAIN & FARRAR, 161 Tremont st. OUR SPECIALTIES. Originality in Style, Pose and Finish.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES

THE MOST PARTICULAR PEOPLE GO TO THURSTON'S, 50 Bromfield st., for supplies, developing and printing. Try him and see why.

PHOTOGRAPHY

WAKEFIELD ART CO., 723 Dudley st., Dor., Deyel 6c. rolls to 425, 10c. 2 Br. 3c. No. 24, 24c. 35c. 35c. 4c. 45c. 5c. Mail orders. Reliable, quick.

PIANOS

A. J. JACKSON & CO., PIANOS, 120 Boylston St., Boston. Tel. Oxford 245.

CHAS. F. ATWOOD, 120 Boylston st., 2nd floor—Factory representative for the Perfect Packard Piano for Particular People.

BATES-MITCHELL PIANO CO., 377 Boylston st., Boston, Mo. Pianos, upright and other reliable pianos. Pianos to rent.

BEFORE YOU DECIDE, hear the Kraemer. Pianos for rent. GEO. LINCOLN PARKER, 100 Boylston st., Boston.

A Great Art Product THE STEIFF PIANO Received Highest Awards at Paris 122 Boylston st.

FELTON PIANO CO., 168 TREMONT ST. PIANOS and PLAYER PIANOS. UPRIGHTS and GRANDS FOR RENT. Popular prices. Terms to suit. Tel. con.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO at the right price call on H. W. BERRY, 21 Tremont St. W. J. MERRILL, Manager.

PIANOS FOR RENT

PIANOS FOR THE SUMMER—AUTO. PIANOS for the best superior player, CHAS. S. NOBIS, 181 Trem

NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET

SHOE FACTORY DESIGNED TO COST \$200,000



Sketch of big building for a manufacturing plant for George E. Keith, to be located on A street, South Boston, M. D. Safford, architect.

An entirely adequate idea of the size of the new shoe manufacturing plant of George E. Keith cannot be gained from the accompanying illustration, because another unit as big as the one here shown is to be built directly back of the one fronting on A street, the two being connected and the whole forming a huge H. Only the front elevation appears in the drawing. The boiler house and other buildings connected with the power plant will be located between the two big units of the structure. The cost will be about \$200,000, and the area covered by the plant will be some 21,000 square feet. About 1200 operators will be employed in the new factory, which will be numbered 288 to 304 A street, South Boston.

The plans are being prepared by the Boston Wharf Company, which is drawing plans for plants for the Armour Leather Company and Hercules Iron & Steel Company, also to be located in South Boston. These latter plants are smaller factories, figuring from \$50,000 to \$75,000 each in cost.

M. D. Safford, head architect of the Boston Wharf Company, reports plans under way for the erection of other similar buildings in South Boston which have been leased for long terms of years. It is probable that other big shoe manufacturers will locate in South Boston.

BUILDERS CAN HELP.

Neither hollow tile nor concrete alone is the best fireproofing material under all possible conditions. Each has its advantages and limitations, and builders use the one or the other, or combine the two, to secure the best construction of the building they have to erect, says Philip H. Beveler, in Insurance Engineering.

We are interested in better building construction, and when representatives, intelligent business and professional men are willing to give some of their time to the discussion of things which will tend to make their city a better and safer place to live in, it is a hopeful sign that a material improvement over present conditions will result in the near future.

If one-half of the money spent by American cities for fire losses was spent for better building construction, the annual loss by fire would soon begin to decrease.

SELLS WINTHROP ESTATE.

Henry W. Savage reports deeds passed in the sale of a Winthrop property numbered 178 Court road, comprising a frame house of nine rooms, with all conveniences, and 4250 square feet of land, carrying a total assessment of \$4700. Title was given by Besse W. Hazard, who conveys to Lillian B. Barnes.

SUBJECT OF DOCKS DISCUSSED.

Members of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange met at luncheon at the Boston City Club at 1 p. m. today. Important matters were discussed, including the trip of the exchange to Montreal to be made June 6, to study dock facilities.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS.

Latest recorded transfers are taken from the files of the Real Estate Exchange as follows:

EAST BOSTON.
Frank La Centra to Guseppina Carvotta, London st., w. \$1.
Hattie Davis to Leonora E. Scollay, et al., Meridian st., w. \$1.
Merry S. Jones to Jennie F. McGrath, Trenton st., w. \$1.

ROXBURY.
Marie F. Ranney to Catherine M. Costello, Washington st., w. \$1.
Daniel W. King et al., trs., to Victor Govignon, Hillside st., d. \$1.
Neil G. Nelson to Margaret Muldoon, Linden Park, w. \$1.

DORCHESTER.
William E. Wright to David L. Dannahy, West Tremont st., w. \$1.
Francis P. O'Brien to Mary E. Ryan, Sumner st., w. \$1.
Bessie M. Clark to Ella L. Pipper, Granville st., g. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY.
Christopher Rau to Elise J. Mallowney, Augusta ave. and Vista st., g. \$1.
May E. Hanson, et al., to Martha M. Hanson, Birch st., extension, rel. \$200.
A. Augusta Robinson to Irving H. Ward, et al., Colberg ave., w. \$1.

BOSTON (City Proper).
Catherine Costello to Andrew T. O'Brien, Westland ave., g. \$1.
Andrew T. O'Brien to Maria F. Ranney, Westland ave., g. \$1.
Nehemiah W. Rice to Charles G. Rice, Brookline ave., g. \$1.
Bessie Fisher et al. to David Siegel, Leverett st., g. \$1.

LYNN.
Lizzie Rodman to Nathan Bunich et al., Savoy st., g. \$1.
Francis J. Carney, commr., to Jacob S. Heller, Charter and Healdman st., d. \$25, 000.

SUPERIOR FLOORING

MADE BY
George W. Gale Lumber Co.
Telephone 40
Cambridge, Mass.
Everything from Mills to Shingles

Thomas M. Smith to Eva Bearse, Lyman st., q. \$1.
Esther Frank et al., mige., to Harris Frank, Middlesex st., d. \$600.
Harris Frank to Esther Frank et al., Middlesex st., q. \$1.
Lewis B. Jackson et al. to Ralph H. Jackson, Tremont st., q. \$1.
Clara R. Prescott et al. to Ralph H. Jackson, Tremont st., q. \$1.
Lydia L. Ropes et al. to Ralph H. Jackson, Tremont st., d. \$1.
Mercy B. Jackson et al. to Ralph H. Jackson, Tremont st., d. \$1900.

BRIGHTON.
Patrick J. Smith to Bessie Ziemann, Myrtle st., q. \$1.
Wolf Davis to Anelle Poland Warshaw, Oswego st., 3 lots, q. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON.
Mary T. Feeley to Christie Gillander, Thomas Park and Atlantic st., q. \$1.
Christie Gillander to William J. Feeley, Thomas Park and Atlantic st., q. \$1.
William J. Feeley to Elizabeth A. Gannon, W. Sixth and B sts., q. \$1.

CHELSEA.
Thomas W. Carter to George M. MacLaren, Empire st., q. \$1.
Thomas W. Carter to George M. MacLaren, Empire st., q. \$1.
Ira W. Shapiro et al., trs., to George M. MacLaren, Market st., q. \$1.

NEEDHAM.
Bessie Zand to Annie Rosenberg, Elm st., q. \$1.
Charles J. Elliott to Emma L. Thurston, Essex st., 2 lots, q. \$1.
Emma L. Thurston to Lizzie Rodman, Essex st., 3 lots, q. \$1.
Jacob Lebowich, mige., to Moses Richmond, Grove st., d. \$500.

WINTHROP.
James Macquarrie et al. to J. Thomas Butler, Lincoln st., w. \$1.
Dan Longville to William B. Littlefield, 4 lots, w. \$1.
Jesse Cordingley et al. to Louis Bopp, Jr., et al., Ocean ave. and boulevard, d. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES.

Permits to construct buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Norman st., 54-56, ward 8; Jacob Silberstein, F. A. Norcross; brick store, and tenements.
Grove st., 30-32, ward 8; Harry Gunst, Silverman Engineering Co.; brick tenements.
Granite st., ward 13; Am. Sugar Refining, F. M. Gibson; brick boiler house.

Dudley st., 530, ward 17; John A. Williams, Edward I. Wilson; brick moving picture building.
Pond st., 6, ward 22; Walters Bros.; wood dwelling.
Stratford st., 175, ward 23; Edwin F. Anderson, David E. Anderson; wood dwelling.

Garden st., 19, ward 23; F. W. Warner; wood dwelling.
Dustin st., 110-112, ward 26; Michael Lydon, Geo. E. Lindard; wood dwelling.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

The pleasure of mounting a beautiful horse and being carried by it far over hill and vale, cannot be surpassed by any horseless carriage or birdless wings of the sky or probably any other day. The living sympathy between horse and rider that give to such journeys their chief charm, is impossible to the automobile and the flying machine. The pleasures of these have never been sung, but never for one moment can they cast into the background the fine joy of riding a thoroughbred.

Friday evening 40 high class saddle and harness horses from Kentucky and Ohio are to be offered at auction at the Park Riding School, 145 Ipswich street. Some of them won blue ribbons at the recent Boston horse shows. This is perhaps the highest class of horses that was ever offered at auction in New England. There are single drivers, a number of high class pairs, and saddlers for both men and women. The horses are on exhibition today and tomorrow at the riding school. The sale is conducted by Jewell, Neale & Houghtons, proprietors.

In the directors' room of the recently completed New York public library will be placed a rug which in some respects is the most interesting oriental rug ever woven. Its design was first put on canvas in oils in full colors. Its painting took more than one month, and the design alone is valued in the neighborhood of \$1000. Its size will be 25x35 feet, and it will take years for the nimble fingers of the oriental weavers to complete it, so that delivery cannot be made for many months. It is being woven at Sivas, Turkey, under the direction of the Vantine organization at that place, the order for the rug having been placed with the contract department of the A. A. Vantine Company's oriental store in New York.

Pending the completion of the rug, the company will loan the library a Persian rug from its regular stock. For use in other rooms will be gathered other choice rugs which were chosen from the selected stocks of the company. The Boston branch is at 360-362 Boylston street.

A floor finish that would stand hard wear was almost despair of until Kyanize was placed on the market. Kyanize not only has a beautiful luster, but retains it until the finish itself is worn off by the tread of many feet, a thing which does not happen until long after most finishes have had their deficiencies covered over by a second and even a third application of the whole process of finishing. The soft sheen which is so attractive in the beginning does not dull with age. Kyanize also stands hard usage.

Children with their romp and play are usually so hard on floors that many parents have declared it was no use trying to keep them in good condition until the little ones had gotten over their golden age. Boys in particular have suffered from the hardwood floor, for it takes them a long time to become sedate. The cry, "Do be careful of the floors," is a familiar one in any home where there are boys, and has been known to put an effective damper on the high spirits of youth. With Kyanize this is not necessary. Wood covered with it may be hammered, scratched, splintered, but Kyanize will cling to it still. It becomes, in fact, an integral part of the wood. It preserves as well as finishes, and is therefore especially suited to floors that are subjected to rough usage, such as stairs and halls.

Kyanize is also impervious to water. The housemaid who insists on washing

the floors with water need no longer bring disaster into the home. The effective agency for cleaning Kyanized floors is water. A damp cloth restores them at once to their former luster. For this reason it is used in bathrooms and halls where marble and inlaid stone have been deemed necessary previously, for it is also a non-conductor of cold and easy to the tread. As there is something about it which makes it offensive to vermin it is an excellent thing for pantries and storerooms and other places where constant caution must be exercised to keep them free from invasion.

Kyanize is made in clear or natural and seven colors, producing beautiful imitations of natural wood. The woodwork can be harmonized with any effect desired, matching or contrasting draperies or upholstery, for Kyanize is used not only for floors but for woodwork and furniture as well. It is made by the Boston Varnish Co., Everett station, Boston.

The plain white shirt waists with deep collars and cuffs of some color, to match the suit, perhaps, or in harmonious contrast to it, is a pleasing fancy of the present season. Chandler's Corset stores at 12-14 Winter street and 422 Boylston street, are showing some very pretty ones with detachable collars and cuffs. These may be made of some wash material, but their freshness is saved by not having to be put into the tub as often as the white body. Other novelties are shown in this store, every few days bringing in something wholly new.

The possibility of wearing silk stockings or fine lisle ones without danger of rubbing a hole in the heel the first thing is promised by the Racine heel protectors. They are a flexible knitted curtain fitted inside the heel of the low shoe or slipper, sliding with the heel and preventing the bad effects of rubbing. They are made in three colors, tan, black and white, and are but 25 cents a pair. They are made by the Racine Heel Protector Company of Racine, Wis., Box 99.

Dainty undermuslins are offered from factory to wearer, and therefore at a saving of the middleman's profits, by the Ladywear Company of 68 Essex street, Boston. By the profits of selling agents, jobbers and retailers are eliminated, which means a saving of one third from the usual prices. Customers can order from illustrated catalogue and have goods sent to them free of charge. Orders amounting to \$5 or over receive a discount of 5 per cent. The patterns are very pleasing and are sometimes exclusive.

For summer wear by the seaside or in the mountains nothing is prettier than white serge. A sale of white serge suits at Meyer Jonasson & Co.'s is showing them some good values. Some of the suits are plain white. Others have a hair-line stripe. The coats are lined with peau de cygne.

This firm is showing reductions in colored suits of serge and other materials, coats in serge and pongee, and many waists of all materials, for all kinds of wear.

MOTHER AFTER QUIMBY GIRL.

Mrs. H. A. Werner, mother of Gertrude Quimby, the Girls Latin school pupil who ran away from home last week, is in New York today to make preparations for bringing the girl back to this city.

FOR WOMEN and the HOME

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

FORWARDED—CHARGES FREE—TO ANY ADDRESS IN UNITED STATES OR CANADA

Just Presented

THE RENARD BANDED SAILOR

A New, Chic and Thoroughly Practical Model Favored for its LARGE HEAD SIZE

SENT PREPAID TO ANY ADDRESS IN U. S. OR CANADA at \$2.75 (Regular 5.00 quality)

OF IMPORTED JUMBO BRAID. Colors: Black, Natural, Burgundy, Wistaria, Grey, Cardinal, and the new Brown, Blue, and Green.

Two sizes: 3 in. and 5 in. Brim.

Renard Millinery, Costumes, Suits, Waists. 14 and 16 West 23d St., New York.

"Pure and Good," that's our motto. This trade-mark on Chocolates assures a quality.



Wise people change and try everything at least once. That is why our business is increasing. Have You Tried "B" Rose? "PARAGON OF PURITY." We change the assortment of "B" Rose Chocolates every week. Send for Sample Box, 15c, or ask your confectioner, on sale.

Woodward's Drug Store, 120 Tremont St. Huggan-Drug Co., 128 Mass. Ave. Hasman's Drug Co., Coolidge Cor. A. C. Morey, Chestnut Hill, Brookline.

JOHN W. CROOKS CHOCOLATE CO. 80 North Street, Boston

Royal Nainsook Coronation



Gown with new Coronation Yoke, without a seam, beautifully trimmed with real linen torchon lace; insertion through yoke of real linen torchon, with wash draw ribbons at the neck. Regular store value \$1.29, our price to introduce our catalogue, 95c. each. By mail only.

LIVE AGENTS WANTED. LADYWEAR CO., Water St., Boston

DRESSMAKER—ENGLAND. VISITORS to London, England—Good French Dressmaking at reasonable charges. MADAME PATEAU, 150 Queen's Road, Bayswater.

CHURCHES VOTE THEIR SUPPORT TO PEACE WORK

"Arbitration and the Proposed Anglo-American Treaty" was the subject of an address given by the Rev. Charles R. Brown, dean-elect of Yale divinity school, at a meeting in observation of the first anniversary of the formation of the federation of churches and other religious organizations in Greater Boston, held in Trinity church Tuesday evening.

"It seems to be a matter of congratulation," said Dr. Brown, "that the man in the White House is not clothed in khaki or buckskin, or charging up one hill and down another, but a man of less picturesque policies perhaps, but of policies more constructive."

The Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, rector of Trinity, spoke on church federation ideals and possibilities.

A copy of a resolution expressing the sympathy and support of the federation to the peace movement was sent to the President and to the two senators from Massachusetts.

Dr. Mann was elected president of the federation and the following were added to the list of directors: The Rev. Charles E. Jackson of St. Johns church, East Boston, A. C. Mackay of the United Presbyterian church, and Frank Gaylord Cook of the First Congregational church, Cambridge.

NAME BROCKTON 'BOOM' COMMITTEE

BROCKTON, Mass.—A "Boom Brockton" committee has been appointed by Arthur H. Andrews, president of the Brockton Board of Trade to go ahead with the plan of organizing a realty company for the erection of a modern factory building for rental. The committee will meet tomorrow evening to name the promoters. The committee consists of William L. Wright, John W. Scott, Walter M. Dunbar, president of the Brockton Merchants Association; E. Francis Pope, vice-president of the Commercial Club, and Elroy S. Thompson, secretary of the Brockton Board of Trade.

Mid-Summer Hats

ENTIRE STOCK HIGH GRADE MILLINERY

One-Half Reduction

Hameson 29 Temple Place

CLEANSE YOUR GLOVES BY MAIL

No matter where you live, you can get your gloves cleansed as promptly as if you lived next door to our works. Wrap your soiled gloves in a package or envelope, enclose 15c. in stamps or coin for each pair and drop in the mail. Within 15 hours from the time they reach us, your gloves will be on the way back to you. We pay the return postage. "The Best Glove Cleansing in New England." High grade cleansing of Garments, Laces, Feathers, etc. Send for Price List. Address: C. G. HOWES CO. Mail Order Dept. M. Allston, Mass.

RUGS

Thoroughly washed, repaired and stretched. ORIENTAL AFGHAN RUG RENOVATING CO. 115 Tremont St., Room 7. Phone Oxford 1284-1.

LADIES—LEARN THE NEW RAY SYSTEM of dress cutting; simple, practical; up-to-date; blocks cut from same system are perfect. MRS. L. D. BERKSTRESSER, 1100 Republic bldg., Chicago, Ill.

LADIES' HATS made and trimmed; your materials used if desired; hats for sale, \$5 upward. CHRISTIAN, 165 Tremont st., opp. Boylston st. subway. Tel. OXFORD 2184.

LADIES. We invite you to call, write, telephone and investigate our DRESS CUTTING SYSTEM, 74 Boylston st., Boston. Rooms 208-209. Tel. OXFORD 9-0.

OFFICERS OF BAY STATE MILITIA GOING TO KANSAS

In accordance with an invitation of the secretary of war, the following officers of the Massachusetts volunteer militia have been authorized by Adjutant-General Pearson to attend the courses of instruction for officers of field artillery and cavalry at Fort Riley, Kan., from June 1 to June 15, inclusive, viz:

Headquarters first battalion, field artillery—Maj. Charles F. Sargent, commanding; Capt. Charles A. Salisbury, adjutant; Second Lieut. Nicholas J. Skerrett.

Field battery A—Capt. John H. Sherburne, First Lieut. Richard K. Hale, Second Lieut. Roger D. Swaim.

Field battery B—Capt. Edward W. Wheeler, First Lieut. Nicholas J. Smith, First Lieut. John F. J. Herbert, Second Lieut. Arthur P. Trombly.

Field battery C—Capt. Louis S. Cox, First Lieut. Ernest O. Dick, Second Lieut. Arthur J. Roberts, Second Lieut. Thorndike D. Howe.

Headquarters first squadron/cavalry—Maj. Charles A. Schmitz, commanding; First Lieut. John W. Hall, adjutant; second Lieut. Frank L. Holt.

Troop A—Capt. John S. Barrows, First Lieut. Charles B. Appleton, Second Lieut. John Kenny.

Troop B—First Lieut. Benjamin S. Blake, Second Lieut. Joseph S. Lovering. Troop C—Capt. William L. Swan, First Lieut. Gilbert Hodges, Jr.

Troop D—First Lieut. Adelbert N. Drury, Second Lieut. Charles H. Ferguson.

Full field equipment will be taken, as mentioned in individual letters of instruction from the army instructors.

WEIGHERS HONOR MR. MCCARTHY

A committee consisting of William C. Earle, head weigher, and David E. Tyler, Thomas H. Welch and Edward A. Ashe, assistant weighers, visited Jeremiah J. McCarthy, surveyor of customs, at his office Tuesday and presented him a statement of their appreciation and friendship.

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

Handi-Potato Baker BAKES SIX AT A TIME

"NOTHING like it in the world." Every housewife wants one. "THE ONLY WAY" to produce a perfect baked potato is with a Handi-Potato Baker. No turning, bake evenly, and quickly, without a thick crust burning on the bottom. Saves burning your arms and hands. Sent POST PAID 15 CENTS, coin preferred.

SPRINGFIELD SPECIALTY COMPANY, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.

C. W. FOSTER CO. Hotel, Restaurant and Family Supplies. Meats, Fish, Delicacies, Fruit, Etc. 209-211 So. Water St., Chicago. Cor. Fifth Ave. Telephone 400 Main

D. H. SHOUKAIR Oriental and Domestic Rugs and Carpets Cleaned and Repaired By native and experienced workmen 1355 East 47th Street CHICAGO 4519-4542 Cottage Grove Ave. Phone Oakland 1861 Works

DO YOU DRINK CLEAN WATER? This FOUNTAIN absolutely removes all sediment. THE UNGLAZED POROUS PORCELAIN FILTER. Careful families USE IT. Write for CATALOG TO DUFEY. BOSTON FILTER COMPANY CHELSEA, MASS. U.S.A.

THE Handy Ann Broiler and Toaster Something unique. Parts interlock and can be separated by a slight pressure on the handle. No riving on the handle to slip down. No turning or flipping. Takes meat or bread of any thickness. Send for a sample HANDY ANN Broiler and Toaster, express prepaid. Agents and dealers write for terms. SPECIALTY MANUFACTURING AND DISTRIBUTING COMPANY Room 144, Old South Building, BOSTON, MASS.

Hoffman Gas Water Heaters Now is the Time to Buy BACKUS HEATER SALES CO. 63 BROAD, Near Milk Street, BOSTON, MASS.

FIRELESS COOKERS The "DUPLEX" Fireless Stove is the result of careful study and experimenting with all the known heat insulating materials. Easy to operate and cooks food thoroughly. They bake, roast and stew. Aluminum or enamel inner vessels used in same. No wood to warp or split. No tin to rust in same. Circulars Free. GRAHAM & STREETER KITCHEN FURNISHINGS 709 BOYLSTON STREET.

Electric Toaster a Household Necessity There are so many electric heating and cooking devices, such as RADIATORS, E. E. A. T. S. G. PADS, FLAT-IRONS, etc., that we should like an opportunity to tell you about them. SETH W. FULLER CO. 100 BEDFORD STREET. JEWELRY

WILEY'S WAXENE Trade Mark Waxene has no equal for kitchen or any other wood floors. It is perfect in itself, it puts on over Varnish, Shellac, Varnish, Stain, etc., on Floors, Woodwork, Furniture, Linoleums, and Oil Cloths to prevent their being scratched or marred, or to take the scratches, etc., off. A first-class Plaza floor dressing. Try it on all the above and prove for yourself all we claim. One trial will convince you. Can apply it yourself with ease. Manufactured by L. & W. WILEY WARE CO., 77 Park St., Boston. Booklet free on application. Phone 3290 Hay.

WATER SUPPLY For COUNTRY HOUSES No elevated tank to freeze or leak. Tank located in cellar. 60 pounds pressure. Furnished with Hand, Gasoline, Windmill or Electric Pump. Ideal Fire Protection. Electric Lighting. Each of these above is strictly up-to-date and the best for its purpose on the market, and either or all will save the price in one year week in June. STUART-HOWLAND CO. Winthrop Sq. & Oils St., near Summer St., Tel. 6840 Main BOSTON.

Wedding Gifts In anticipation of the June wedding season we are showing an exceptionally attractive line of cut glass and sterling silverware. These are always acceptable as wedding gifts.

Graduation Gifts Graduation days will soon be here, and you will doubtless want to present the young people with something that will remind them of school days. We make a specialty of diamonds, watches and jewelry for graduation gifts.

We pay highest prices for old gold and silver, and accept them in exchange for new goods.

GEO. E. HOMER Jeweler—Silversmith 45 WINTER ST., BOSTON

FLAVORING EXTRACTS WHY DO they all say, "As good as Sauer's"? SAUER'S PURE FLAVORING EXTRACTS have received thirteen highest American and European awards.

TUFTS CLUBS END CONCERT SEASON

The Tufts Glee and Mandolin Clubs closed their twenty-fifth concert season on Tuesday evening with a concert at the Elks home at Everett. The concert was the forty-eighth this year and was participated in by 30 men.

The season has been the most successful in the history of the clubs. The list of concerts exceeded the previous record by eight.

OPPOSED TO PEACE TREATY.

WASHINGTON—Presenting protests against the ratification of an arbitration treaty with Great Britain, Senator Culom informed the Senate on Tuesday that there had come to him as chairman of the committee on foreign relations 2000 letters in opposition to the treaty.

SPECIAL LIGHTING We make FIXTURES special designs for each room, to harmonize with decoration, for churches, residences, etc. Metal Arts & Crafts Co. 645-647 JACKSON BOULEVARD, CHICAGO, ILL.

CHABEL Stop defacing your furniture with poor polishes and oils. Use CHABEL and remove all gum and dirt. Clean and restore brilliancy to varnished, enameled, japanned and metal surfaces. Leaves no coating. Suitable for churches, banks, homes and automobiles. Money back guarantee. Free demonstration. Sole agent, Tel. Oxford 4114. 2 PARK SQ., ROOM 25, Boston.

HOTPOINT ELECTRIC IRONS annihilate the discomfort of ironing in summer and make ironing day seem like a holiday. Try it. Your laundry will appreciate it. We are exclusive selling agents. Also for NUWAY SUCTION CLEANERS and residence FAN MOTORS. Each of these above is strictly up-to-date and the best for its purpose on the market, and either or all will save the price in one year week in June. STUART-HOWLAND CO. Winthrop Sq. & Oils St., near Summer St., Tel. 6840 Main BOSTON.

MASS. STORAGE WAREHOUSE

2020 Washington St. Tel. Roxbury 31 Separate rooms 75c up, pianos 75c up, trunks 25c up, monthly. Cold storage for rugs, etc. Elevator takes trunk load to room; guaranteed saving 33%. Tenants furnished at lowest rates; estimates free.

FOOD PRODUCTS ORANGE-GRAPE FRUIT MARMALADE, home-made, English recipe, very choice, 50c. \$1. \$5 jars; keeps for years. MRS. FOX, 1281 Union St., Rockland, Mass.

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

29
 in ladies tailoring trade; lives in
 (service free to all), \$30 weekly.
 Tel. Oxford 2960. 30
 FISHMAN'S APPRENTICE (22); lives in
 (service free to all), \$30 weekly.
 Tel. Oxford 2960. 30
 FISMAN OR MACHINE DESIGN-
 mechanical engineer (23); lives in
 (service free to all), \$30 weekly.
 Tel. Oxford 2960. 30
 FISMAN (MECHANICAL) AND
 ONARY ENGINEER (37); lives in
 (service free to all), \$30 weekly.
 Tel. Oxford 2960. 24
 FISMAN (MECHANICAL) AND
 prefers surveying; lives in Boston
 at Technology; single; \$40-50 per
 (service free to all), \$30 weekly.
 and computer. Mention 5173. STATE
 (service free to all), \$30 weekly.
 Tel. Oxford 2960. 30
 FISMAN (MECHANICAL) AND
 (22), single, 2 training in electrical work,
 in Goldberg, 11 Revere st., Bos-
 29
 FISHMAN, Man, experienced, desires
 MATTHEW GALVIN, 83 Tyler st.,
 29
 FISHMAN BOY (55), lives in Boston;
 \$12; references. Mention No.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
 to all), \$30 weekly. Tel. Oxford
 2960. 30
 FISHER, 1st-class license (48); lives
 in (service free to all), \$30 weekly.
 Mention No. 5164. STATE
 EMP. OFFICE (service free to all),
 \$30 weekly. Tel. Oxford 2960. 24
 FISHER, 2d-class (45); lives in Wake-
 married; \$18 weekly; references.
 No. 5160. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE
 (service free to all), \$30 weekly.
 Tel. Oxford 2960. 24
 FISHER (third class) or first class
 (46); lives in (service free to all),
 \$30 weekly. Mention No. 5165.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
 to all), \$30 weekly. Tel. Oxford
 2960. 24
 FISHER, lives in Leominster, \$14-
 per week (41), married, excellent
 references. Mention No. 5166.
 EMP. OFFICE (service free to all),
 \$30 weekly. Tel. Oxford 2960. 24
 FISHER, lives in Beverly (30), sin-
 8-20, excellent references, has kit
 in (service free to all), \$30 weekly.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
 to all), \$30 weekly. Tel. Oxford
 2960. 24
 FISHER (stationary) and mechanical
 man (37); lives in Everett; married;
 \$18 weekly; references. Mention No. 5167.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
 to all), \$30 weekly. Tel. Oxford
 2960. 24
 FISHER (boasting), riggers, or fore-
 (30); lives in East Boston; married;
 \$18 weekly. Mention No. 5111.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
 to all), \$30 weekly. Tel. Oxford
 2960. 25
 FISHER (second class) wants pos-
 sible in (service free to all), \$30
 large apartment house. (GEORGE
 SHAW, 30 Gray st. Boston. 2960. 24
 FISHERING (30); lives in
 No. single; \$37. per day in
 civil engineering in college at pres-
 erences. Mention No. 5171. STATE
 EMP. OFFICE (service free to all),
 \$30 weekly. Tel. Oxford 2960. 24
 FISHERMAN (24), temperate and will-
 kee situation; want to do anything.
 Y HILL, 74 Reed st., Boston. 27
 FISHERMAN (stationary) and bookkeeper
 (30); lives in (service free to all),
 \$30 weekly. Mention No. 5112.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
 to all), \$30 weekly. Tel. Oxford 2960. 24
 FISHERMAN (2d-class), oiler, and 6 years
 experience in (service free to all),
 \$30 weekly. Mention No. 5113.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
 to all), \$30 weekly. Tel. Oxford 2960. 24
 FISHERMAN (stationary) (30), lives in
 (service free to all), \$30 weekly.
 \$15 weekly. Mention No. 5114.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
 to all), \$30 weekly. Tel. Oxford 2960. 24
 FISHERMAN (stationary) (30), lives in
 (service free to all), \$30 weekly.
 \$15 weekly. Mention No. 5115.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
 to all), \$30 weekly. Tel. Oxford 2960. 24
 FISHERMAN (stationary) (30), lives in
 (service free to all), \$30 weekly.
 \$15 weekly. Mention No. 5116.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
 to all), \$30 weekly. Tel. Oxford 2960. 24
 FISHERMAN (stationary) (30), lives in
 (service free to all), \$30 weekly.
 \$15 weekly. Mention No. 5117.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
 to all), \$30 weekly. Tel. Oxford 2960. 24
 FISHERMAN (stationary) (30), lives in
 (service free to all), \$30 weekly.
 \$15 weekly. Mention No. 5118.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
 to all), \$30 weekly. Tel. Oxford 2960. 24
 FISHERMAN (stationary) (30), lives in
 (service free to all), \$30 weekly.
 \$15 weekly. Mention No. 5119.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
 to all), \$30 weekly. Tel. Oxford 2960. 24
 FISHERMAN (stationary) (30), lives in
 (service free to all), \$30 weekly.
 \$15 weekly. Mention No. 5120.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
 to all), \$30 weekly. Tel. Oxford 2960. 24
 FISHERMAN (stationary) (30), lives in
 (service free to all), \$30 weekly.
 \$15 weekly. Mention No. 5121.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
 to all), \$30 weekly. Tel. Oxford 2960. 24
 FISHERMAN (stationary) (30), lives in
 (service free to all), \$30 weekly.
 \$15 weekly. Mention No. 5122.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
 to all), \$30 weekly. Tel. Oxford 2960. 24
 FISHERMAN (stationary) (30), lives in
 (service free to all), \$30 weekly.
 \$15 weekly. Mention No. 5123.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
 to all), \$30 weekly. Tel. Oxford 2960. 24
 FISHERMAN (stationary) (30), lives in
 (service free to all), \$30 weekly.
 \$15 weekly. Mention No. 5124.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
 to all), \$30 weekly. Tel. Oxford 2960. 24
 FISHERMAN (stationary) (30), lives in
 (service free to all), \$30 weekly.
 \$15 weekly. Mention No. 5125.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
 to all), \$30 weekly. Tel. Oxford 2960. 24
 FISHERMAN (stationary) (30), lives in
 (service free to all), \$30 weekly.
 \$15 weekly. Mention No. 5126.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
 to all), \$30 weekly. Tel. Oxford 2960. 24
 FISHERMAN (stationary) (30), lives in
 (service free to all), \$30 weekly.
 \$15 weekly. Mention No. 5127.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
 to all), \$30 weekly. Tel. Oxford 2960. 24
 FISHERMAN (stationary) (30), lives in
 (service free to all), \$30 weekly.
 \$15 weekly. Mention No. 5128.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
 to all), \$30 weekly. Tel. Oxford 2960. 24
 FISHERMAN (stationary) (30), lives in
 (service free to all), \$30 weekly.
 \$15 weekly. Mention No. 5129.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
 to all), \$30 weekly. Tel. Oxford 2960. 24
 FISHERMAN (stationary) (30), lives in
 (service free to all), \$30 weekly.
 \$15 weekly. Mention No. 5130.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
 to all), \$30 weekly. Tel. Oxford 2960. 24
 FISHERMAN (stationary) (30), lives in
 (service free to all), \$30 weekly.
 \$15 weekly. Mention No. 5131.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
 to all), \$30 weekly. Tel. Oxford 2960. 24
 FISHERMAN (stationary) (30), lives in
 (service free to all), \$30 weekly.
 \$15 weekly. Mention No. 5132.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
 to all), \$30 weekly. Tel. Oxford 2960. 24
 FISHERMAN (stationary) (30), lives in
 (service free to all), \$30 weekly.
 \$15 weekly. Mention No. 5133.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
 to all), \$30 weekly. Tel. Oxford 2960. 24
 FISHERMAN (stationary) (30), lives in
 (service free to all), \$30 weekly.
 \$15 weekly. Mention No. 5134.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
 to all), \$30 weekly. Tel. Oxford 2960. 24
 FISHERMAN (stationary) (30), lives in
 (service free to all), \$30 weekly.
 \$15 weekly. Mention No. 5135.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
 to all), \$30 weekly. Tel. Oxford 2960. 24
 FISHERMAN (stationary) (30), lives in
 (service free to all), \$30 weekly.
 \$15 weekly. Mention No. 5136.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
 to all), \$30 weekly. Tel. Oxford 2960. 24
 FISHERMAN (stationary) (30), lives in
 (service free to all), \$30 weekly.
 \$15 weekly. Mention No. 5137.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
 to all), \$30 weekly. Tel. Oxford 2960. 24
 FISHERMAN (stationary) (30), lives in
 (service free to all), \$30 weekly.
 \$15 weekly. Mention No. 5138.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
 to all), \$30 weekly. Tel. Oxford 2960. 24
 FISHERMAN (stationary) (30), lives in
 (service free to all), \$30 weekly.
 \$15 weekly. Mention No. 5139.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
 to all), \$30 weekly. Tel. Oxford 2960. 24
 FISHERMAN (stationary) (30), lives in
 (service free to all), \$30 weekly.
 \$15 weekly. Mention No. 5140.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
 to all), \$30 weekly. Tel. Oxford 2960. 24
 FISHERMAN (stationary) (30), lives in
 (service free to all), \$30 weekly.
 \$15 weekly. Mention No. 5141.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
 to all), \$30 weekly. Tel. Oxford 2960. 24
 FISHERMAN (stationary) (30), lives in
 (service free to all), \$30 weekly.
 \$15 weekly. Mention No. 5142.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
 to all), \$30 weekly. Tel. Oxford 2960. 24
 FISHERMAN (stationary) (30), lives in
 (service free to all), \$30 weekly.
 \$15 weekly. Mention No. 5143.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service
 to all), \$30 weekly. Tel. Oxford 2960. 24
 FISHERMAN (stationary) (30), lives in
 (service free to all), \$30 weekly.
 \$15 weekly. Mention No. 5144.
 STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service

World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

SECURITIES ARE MANIPULATED BY TRADING ELEMENT

Professionals the Largest Buyers and Sellers of Stocks and Public Interest Is Still Small.

THE TONE IS ERRATIC

That the securities markets are being manipulated to a large extent by the professional element, which accounts for the somewhat erratic fluctuations, is becoming more evident daily. Public participation is insignificant. Total daily sales of around half a million shares would not indicate much outside buying.

The New York market opened off this morning, losses of good fractions having been shown by Steel and Union Pacific. Recoveries were almost immediately in the first few minutes. Missouri Pacific showed considerable early strength. Pittsburg Coal preferred also was higher.

Island Creek Coal, Lake Copper and Calumet and Arizona were prominent features on the local exchange during the first sales.

Steel was heavily traded in throughout the first half of the session. After opening off 1/2 at 79 1/2 it advanced to 79 3/4 and then was forced under 79. It was reported that a large individual holder of the stock had unloaded prior to his departure for Europe. Union Pacific opened off 1/2 at 183 1/2 and sagged off a good fraction further.

Missouri Pacific opened up 3/4 at 51, advanced 1/2 further and then dropped more than a point before rallying. Pittsburg Coal preferred opened up 1/2 at 85 and advanced another point before receding. American Smelting opened unchanged at 80 1/2 and declined more than a point before rallying. Amalgamated Copper opened off 1/2 at 68 and sold down a point before last night's closing price before recovering. Utah Copper opened up 1/4 at 47 1/2 and advanced well above 48 before sagging off with the rest of the market.

Island Creek Coal on the local exchange opened up a point at 37. Calumet and Arizona opened unchanged at 56 1/2, went to 57 and then declined a point. Lake Copper opened up 1/2 at 37 1/2 and then declined to last night's closing price. Granby was off 1/2 at the opening at 34 1/2 and dropped to 33 before midday.

Steel recovered all of its loss before the beginning of the last hour. General Electric opened off 1/4 at 159 1/2 and went to 162 1/2 before 2 o'clock. Western Union sold above 83. Underwood Typewriter advanced 4 points above last night's closing to 82. Prices at the beginning of the last hour were fairly steady.

Further advances were made in Western Union and Underwood Typewriter in the late trading.

AN ANALYSIS OF STEEL EARNINGS

An analysis of the earnings of the U. S. Steel Corporation from the time of its organization is being sent to their customers by Taintor, Hale & Co. The chart, which is the work of Charles W. Taintor, is especially interesting at this time comparing the corporation's operations at present with those of its earlier years.

Figures of the addenda sheet show that the \$23,500,000 earnings last reported were less than the earnings for any quarter during the first 2 1/2 years following the organization of the corporation.

BOARD OF TRADE COMMISSION.

CHICAGO—Board of Trade has posted an amendment proposing a 20 per cent increase in commission rates.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Generally fair tonight and Thursday, with rising temperature; moderate easterly winds, shifting to southwest.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Unsettled weather, with showers tonight or Thursday; warmer to night and in east and south portions Thursday.

TEMPERATURE TODAY.
8 a. m. 58; 12 noon 57; 5 p. m. 59.
Average temperature yesterday, 58.7-24.

IN OTHER CITIES.
Montreal 58; St. Louis 78; Nantucket 56; Chicago 72; New York 62; St. Paul 68; Washington 72; Bismarck 72; Jacksonville 72; Denver 72; New Orleans 72; San Diego 72; San Francisco 54; Portland, Ore. 54.

ALMANAC FOR TOMORROW.
Sun rises 5:17; High water 8:37 a. m.; 9:00 p. m.
Length of day 14:54.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Last Sale. |
|---------------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------|
| Allis-Chalmers | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Allis-Chalmers pfd. | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 |
| Amalgamated | 68 | 68 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 |
| Am Az Chemical | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 |
| Am B S & Fy Corp. | 124 1/2 | 134 1/2 | 133 | 133 |
| Am Beet Sugar | 48 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 50 1/2 |
| Am Beet Sugar pfd. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Am Can pfd. | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 1/2 |
| Am Can pfd. | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| Am Car Foundry | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| Am Cotton Oil | 50 1/4 | 50 1/4 | 49 3/4 | 50 1/4 |
| Am H & L pfd. | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Am Ice | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| Am Linsed Oil | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| Am Linsed Oil pfd. | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 |
| Am Loco | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 |
| Am Loco pfd. | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 |
| Am Smelting | 80 1/2 | 81 | 79 3/4 | 80 1/2 |
| Am Smelting pfd. | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 |
| Am Sugar | 120 1/2 | 120 1/2 | 120 | 120 1/2 |
| Am Sugar pfd. | 119 1/2 | 119 1/2 | 119 1/2 | 119 1/2 |
| Am T & T | 149 | 149 1/2 | 149 | 149 1/2 |
| Am Woolen | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Am Woolen pfd. | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 |
| Anacosta | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 |
| Atchafalaya | 112 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 113 |
| Balt & Ohio | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 |
| Beth Steel | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 |
| Beth Steel pfd. | 61 1/2 | 62 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 62 1/2 |
| Central Leather | 30 1/2 | 31 | 30 1/2 | 31 |
| Central Leather pfd. | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| Ches & Ohio | 82 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 82 1/2 | 82 1/2 |
| Ches & Ohio pfd. | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| C C C & S L | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 |
| Col Fuel | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 |
| Col Southern pfd. | 76 1/2 | 76 1/2 | 76 1/2 | 76 1/2 |
| Comstock Tunnel | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 |
| Con Gas | 145 1/2 | 145 1/2 | 145 1/2 | 145 1/2 |
| Con Products | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 | 15 | 15 |
| Denver pfd. | 67 | 67 | 67 | 67 |
| Erle | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 | 33 1/2 |
| Erle 1st pfd. | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 |
| Erle 2d pfd. | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 |
| Gen Electric | 159 1/2 | 159 1/2 | 159 1/2 | 159 1/2 |
| Goldfield | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 | 5 1/2 |
| Gr Nor pfd. | 120 1/2 | 120 1/2 | 120 1/2 | 120 1/2 |
| Gr Nor Ore | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 | 61 1/2 |
| Harvester | 126 1/2 | 126 1/2 | 126 1/2 | 126 1/2 |
| Hocking Val | 128 | 128 | 128 | 128 |
| Inter-Met | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 |
| Inter-Met pfd. | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 | 53 1/2 |
| Inter-Met pfd. | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 |
| Int Pump | 40 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| Int Pump pfd. | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 | 88 1/2 |
| Iowa Central | 18 1/2 | 18 1/2 | 18 | 18 |
| Iowa Central pfd. | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 |
| Kan City 80 pfd. | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 |
| Kan City 80 pfd. | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 |
| Kan & Tex. | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 | 34 1/2 |
| Kan & Tex. pfd. | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 | 7 1/2 |
| K & D M pfd. | 42 | 42 | 42 | 42 |
| Laclede Gas | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 |
| Lehigh Valley | 178 1/2 | 178 1/2 | 178 1/2 | 178 1/2 |
| L & N | 148 1/2 | 148 1/2 | 148 | 148 |
| Mackay Cos. | 92 | 92 | 92 | 92 |
| Miami | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 | 20 1/2 |
| M & S L | 137 1/2 | 137 1/2 | 137 1/2 | 137 1/2 |
| M & S L pfd. | 137 1/2 | 137 1/2 | 137 1/2 | 137 1/2 |
| Missouri Pacific | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 50 1/2 |
| Nat Biscuit | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 | 128 1/2 |
| N R of Mex 1st pfd. | 63 | 63 | 63 | 63 |
| N R of Mex 2d pfd. | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 30 | 30 |
| N Y Central | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 |
| N Y N H & H rts | 144 | 144 | 144 | 144 |
| Nevada Cons | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 | 19 1/2 |
| Norfolk & Western | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 |
| Northern American | 76 | 76 | 76 | 76 |
| Northern Pacific | 129 1/2 | 129 1/2 | 129 1/2 | 129 1/2 |
| Northern Pacific pfd. | 148 1/2 | 148 1/2 | 148 | 148 |
| Ontario & Western | 43 1/2 | 43 1/2 | 43 | 43 |
| Pacific T & T | 49 1/2 | 50 | 49 1/2 | 50 |
| Pennsylvania | 122 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 122 1/2 | 122 1/2 |
| Peoples Gas | 106 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| Pittsburg Coal | 114 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 114 1/2 | 114 1/2 |
| Pittsburg Coal pfd. | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 |
| Pittsburg Coal pfd. | 85 | 85 | 84 1/2 | 85 |
| Pressed Steel Car | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 | 35 1/2 |
| Pullman | 162 1/2 | 162 1/2 | 162 1/2 | 162 1/2 |
| Ray Cons Copper | 18 | 18 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 |
| Reading | 160 1/2 | 160 1/2 | 159 1/2 | 159 1/2 |
| Reading 1st pfd. | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 |
| Reading 1st pfd. | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 |
| Republic Steel | 55 | 55 | 54 1/2 | 54 1/2 |
| Rock Island | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 | 32 1/2 |
| Rock Island pfd. | 64 | 64 | 63 1/2 | 63 1/2 |
| Southern Pacific | 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 | 118 1/2 |
| Southern Pacific pfd. | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 | 28 1/2 |
| Southern Ry pfd. | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 |
| St L & S F 2d pfd. | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 |
| St L Southwest pfd. | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 |
| Tennessee Copper | 124 1/2 | 124 1/2 | 124 1/2 | 124 1/2 |
| Texas Company | 129 1/2 | 129 1/2 | 129 1/2 | 129 1/2 |
| Texas Pacific | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 | 27 1/2 |
| Third Avenue | 12 1/2 | 12 1/2 | 12 | 12 |
| Toledo St L & W | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 | 21 1/2 |
| Toledo St L & W pfd. | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 | 51 1/2 |
| Underwood Typewriter | 78 1/2 | 78 1/2 | 78 1/2 | 78 1/2 |
| Underwood Typewriter pfd. | 108 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| Union Pacific | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 |
| Union Pacific pfd. | 183 1/2 | 183 1/2 | 183 1/2 | 183 1/2 |
| Union Pacific pfd. | 95 1/2 | 95 1/2 | 94 1/2 | 94 1/2 |
| United Ry Inv Co. | 41 | 41 | 41 | 41 |
| Utah Copper | 71 1/2 | 71 1/2 | 71 1/2 | 71 1/2 |
| Utah Copper pfd. | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 | 47 1/2 |
| U S Steel | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 | 17 1/2 |
| U S Steel 1st pfd. | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 | 57 1/2 |
| U S Steel 2d pfd. | 79 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 79 1/2 |
| U S Steel 3d pfd. | 79 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 79 1/2 |
| U S Steel 4th pfd. | 113 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 113 1/2 |
| U S Steel 5th pfd. | 79 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 79 1/2 |
| U S Steel 6th pfd. | 119 1/2 | 119 1/2 | 119 1/2 | 119 1/2 |
| Va-Caro Chemical | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 |
| Wabash pfd. | 38 | 38 | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 |
| Western Maryland | 59 | 59 | 59 | 59 |
| Western Union | 80 1/2 | 80 1/2 | 80 1/2 | 80 1/2 |
| Westinghouse | 73 1/2 | 73 1/2 | 73 1/2 | 73 1/2 |

*Ex-dividend.

BONDS.

| | Open. | High. | Low. |
|------------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Am Tel & Tel cv | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 | 110 1/2 |
| Atchafalaya | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 |
| Baltimore & Ohio 4s | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 |
| Baltimore & Ohio 5s | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 | 98 1/2 |
| C B & Q 4s | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 |
| Erle cv | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| Florida E Coast 4 1/2s | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| General Electric cv | 160 1/2 | 160 1/2 | 160 1/2 |
| Interboro Met 4 1/2s | 79 1/2 | 79 1/2 | 79 1/2 |
| Japan 4 1/2s | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| Japan 4 1/2s (new) | 94 | 94 | 94 |
| Kansas & Texas 4s | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 |
| N Y City 4 1/2s | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 | 104 1/2 |
| N Y City 4 1/2s | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 |
| N Y City 4 1/2s | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 | 102 1/2 |
| N Y City 4 1/2s | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| N Y City 4 1/2s | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Norfolk & Western cv | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 | 107 1/2 |
| Rock Island 4s | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 |
| Southern Pacific 4s | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 | 96 1/2 |
| Union Pacific cv | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 |
| Union Pacific 4s | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 | 101 1/2 |
| U S Steel 5s | 106 | 106 | 105 1/2 |
| Virginia & Brown Bros | 55 | 55 | 55 |
| Wabash 4s | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 |
| Wabash 4s | 39 1/2 | 39 1/2 | 39 1/2 |

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p. m. today:

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Last Sale. |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|------------|
| Allis-Chalmers | 8 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| Allis-Chalmers pfd. | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 | 30 1/2 |
| Amalgamated | 68 | 68 1/2 | 67 1/2 | 67 1/2 |
| Am Az Chemical | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 | 58 1/2 |
| Am B S & Fy Corp. | 124 1/2 | 134 1/2 | 133 | 133 |
| Am Beet Sugar | 48 1/2 | 50 1/2 | 48 1/2 | 50 1/2 |
| Am Beet Sugar pfd. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| Am Can pfd. | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 1/2 |
| Am Can pfd. | 18 | 18 | 18 | 18 |
| Am Car Foundry | 56 | 56 | 56 | 56 |
| Am Cotton Oil | 50 1/4 | 50 1/4 | 49 3/4 | 50 1/4 |
| Am H & L pfd. | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 | 24 1/2 |
| Am Ice | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 | 22 1/2 |
| Am Linsed Oil | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| Am Linsed Oil pfd. | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 | 31 1/2 |
| Am Loco | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 | 42 1/2 |
| Am Loco pfd. | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 | 108 1/2 |
| Am Smelting | 80 1/2 | 81 | 79 3/4 | 80 1/2 |
| Am Smelting pfd. | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 | 106 1/2 |
| Am Sugar | 120 1/2 | 120 1/2 | 120 | 120 1/2 |
| Am Sugar pfd. | 119 1/2 | 119 1/2 | 119 1/2 | 119 1/2 |
| Am T & T | 149 | 149 1/2 | 149 | 149 1/2 |
| Am Woolen | 34 | 34 | 34 | 34 |
| Am Woolen pfd. | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 | 93 1/2 |
| Anacosta | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 | 40 1/2 |
| Atchafalaya | 112 1/2 | 113 1/2 | 112 1/2 | 113 |
| Balt & Ohio | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 1/2 | 89 |

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

MOSLEM CONGRESS
IS AID IN FORMATION
OF EGYPTIAN OPINION

(Special to the Monitor.)

CAIRO—The Moslem, or as its supporters prefer to call it, the Egyptian congress, has come and gone, and taking one thing with another may be said to have passed off satisfactorily. It is true that its final sitting was distinctly disorderly, so much so that the president, Riaz Pasha, threatened to leave unless the tumult was stopped. On the whole, however, the proceedings were conducted with decorum, and though the attitude adopted toward the Coptic claims was thoroughly antagonistic, the report of the congress invites the Copts to unite with their Moslem fellow-citizens and to show a spirit of toleration, while it expresses the hope that in the near future Copts will sit side by side with Moslems in a great national congress.

Copts Opposed

It should be pointed out, however, that if the congress was antagonistic to the Coptic claims, it nevertheless considered them carefully, though its standpoint was naturally different from that of the Copts.

The report states quite clearly that the reason d'être of the congress was the holding of a congress by the Copts and the questions which that congress raised, which made a countermove on the part of the Moslem community imperative if its case were not to go by default.

But though the Moslem congress was essentially a rejoinder to that of the Copts it did not confine itself solely to answering the Coptic claims; on the contrary, it occupied itself also with educational and economic questions.

With regard to the former, Ali Bey el-Shamsi was of opinion that the present system of education in Egypt was far too theoretical and tended to fit men for little else than office work. He therefore recommended that instruction should be given in industry, agriculture and commerce.

Woman's Paper Read

While on the subject of education it is interesting to note that a paper on the education and general welfare of Muhammadan women was read at the congress on behalf of Bahiatoul Radiah, a highly educated and broad-minded Egyptian lady, the most eminent perhaps indeed the only native lady writer in the country. The paper was lucid and comprehensive, and may be considered a remarkable sign of the times.

The most definitely practical proposal of the congress, however, was the demand for the founding of a national bank, and there is every prospect that this project will pass in the near future from the realm of theory into an accomplished fact.

It is understood that the capital will be £1,000,000 (\$5,000,000), divided into shares of £4 (\$20) each. The board is to consist of 22 members, each of whom will possess 1000 shares. It is intended to get prominent and wealthy men of all creeds to subscribe.

Politics Banned

One satisfactory aspect of the congress was that political polemics were carefully avoided and when one speaker began to speak in such a strain he was quickly brought up by the bell of the chairman. In another case, where a well known politician was understood to be intending to touch on forbidden topics, he was warned beforehand and his speech amended accordingly.

Now that the congress is over one thing appears certain and that is that congresses of Egyptians will be a feature of Egyptian national life for some years to come.

That this is entirely satisfactory one can hardly doubt, for there is ample need in Egypt of a healthy public opinion and congresses such as those which have taken place at Assiut and Heliopolis afford far better means for the formation of such opinion than the wild utterances of an irresponsible press.

The present year, in fact, may be said to be the beginning of Egyptian national life and it needs only the cooperation of the two great classes into which the Egyptian population is divided to direct this national awakening into sound and profitable channels.

SOUTH AFRICA HAS WIRELESS.

(Special to the Monitor.)

CAPE TOWN—A new station erected by the Marconi Company has been opened at Slangkop to the south of Cape Town. This station was erected to the order of the Union government of South Africa and the opening was signified by the exchange of telegrams between the Balmoral Castle, Edinburgh Castle and Dunluce Castle, vessels belonging to the Union line of steamers. The Dunluce Castle was 1500 miles away when the messages were exchanged.

TENERIFFE OPPOSES DIVISION.

MADRID—The bill dividing the Canary Isles into two provinces has met with anything but a good reception in Tenerife. The capital of the whole province has up to the present been Tenerife and this city considers that the proposed change will not be beneficial. A meeting of the Young Republican Society was held, at the conclusion of which there was some disturbance which necessitated the requisition of the services of the police.

ENGLISH SOCIALISTS JOIN
LABOR IN PLEDGE FOR
PEACE OF NATIONS

(Photo specially taken for the Monitor.)

Procession is shown passing up Norfolk street during Labor day celebrations in London.

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—It has become the custom on Labor day for various trades unionist and Socialist organizations to form a procession and march to Hyde Park where speeches are made from a number of platforms.

The usual procedure was followed this year, the procession, headed by brakes containing school children and followed by a procession of men and women on foot, forming up on and near the Embankment and marching to Hyde Park.

Here speeches were delivered from nine platforms, several of the speakers ex-

pressing regret at the comparative fewness of the numbers present.

At each platform demands were made for the free maintenance of all children in the national schools, the organization of unemployed labor on useful and productive work, an eight-hour working day, universal adult suffrage, payment of members and election expenses, and proportional representation.

Resolutions were carried sending fraternal greetings to Socialists and trade unionists throughout the world, while those present pledged themselves to work for the maintenance of harmonious relations between all countries, protests being entered against the increase in armaments.

SHORT TIME SYSTEM IS PLAN
HEARD BY COTTON CONGRESS

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor.)

BARCELONA—Over 300 delegates attended the opening meeting of the eighth international cotton congress.

Senor Calvet, who presided, reminded the congress that the Spanish cotton manufacturers had joined the association in the second year of its existence and since then had spared no effort to support the work of the movement.

Sir Charles Macara, chairman of the international committee, then presented his annual review. He stated that during the seven years of its existence the international federation had disseminated a vast amount of information and had exercised powerful influence upon rulers, governments and peoples.

Courts of arbitration for the settlement of international disputes in the cotton trade had been appointed; a conference had been held with the other cotton exchanges of Liverpool, Bremen and Havre, which it was hoped would result in a fair basis of settlement; altogether, he was convinced that there was no surer means of bringing about universal peace than the instruction of the various nationalities in true appreciation of their interdependence.

In conclusion, Sir Charles Macara said that the state of the cotton trade throughout the world was not very satisfactory at the present time since cotton was comparatively scarce and prices enormously high, but determined efforts were being made to increase the supply of raw material from the present fields and to open up new sources of supply.

During the last 12 months special attention had been directed to India. It

had also been shown that large quantities of long, staple cotton could be grown provided the recommendations of the Brussels congress were carried out.

In his opinion the best way to remedy the existing state of things was to adopt a plan of systematized short time, an arrangement by which all would bear an equal share of the burden according to their strength.

A reception and conversation were held at the town hall during the evening.

ROYAL AUTO CLUB
SHOWS 40,020 CARS
ADDED FOR YEAR

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—Some very interesting facts were brought out in a lecture recently delivered in the theater of the Royal Automobile Club premises in Pall Mall by W. Worby-Beaumont. This club which was started in 1897 has been in his opinion the great means of fostering motorism in these islands.

At the outset this club had 163 members, today it numbers 6410 besides 15,030 associates. In 1897 there were not 200 automobiles in the country, while last year they numbered no less than 124,000, the last 12 months having added the astonishing number of 40,020 cars to the list.

He recalled the first house dinner of the club, when the attendance was less than 100 members. He concluded by saying that the club was founded on a call to action, and the club today must

MOONLIGHT TRIP
THROUGH AIR IS
AERODROME PLAN

Grahame Gilmour in Biplane Finishes an Hour Flight by Hovering Over English Fort and "Bombarding" It.

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—The latest innovation at the Brooklands aerodrome is to be a series of night flights by moonlight.

The aeroplanes which are so often seen flying over the district during the day, many of them carrying passengers, will ascend by the light of the full moon. Passengers will it is understood also be carried, in addition to which searchlights will be fitted.

According to Messrs. Keith Prowse & Co., whose ticket office has already been established at Brooklands, the fee to be charged for a moonlight flight is five guineas (\$26).

PORTSMOUTH—Grahame Gilmour carried out an interesting and most successful flight from Brighton to Portsmouth recently, accomplishing the journey in less than an hour.

After flying round the harbor and over the Victory, Nelson's old flagship, Mr. Gilmour headed for Gosport where he hovered over Fort Brockhurst, the shore headquarters of the submarine depot, bombarding the fort with oranges.

The airman landed eventually on a lawn surrounded by trees in front of the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar. His biplane was subsequently inspected by a number of officers.

TWO OF TURKISH
CABINET RETIRE
FROM STRUGGLE

Contest Between Liberals and Conservatives Seems to Be Going at Present in Favor of Reactionaries.

(Special to the Monitor.)

CONSTANTINOPLE—The announcement that Amil Pasha, who held in the cabinet of Hilmi Pasha the portfolio of public institution, has been appointed minister of finance in place of Djavid Bey, and that the latter, and Ismail Hakki Pasha have retired from the ministry, will not cause particular surprise.

The reasons given by the two retiring statesmen for the resignation of their portfolios attribute their action to "the confusion that has been prevalent for some time in the Parliamentary party, and the impression produced outside the party in consequence of that confusion rendering impossible the successful accomplishment of the mission confided to us."

The truth is that, as recently pointed out in these columns, the struggle between the Conservative and the Liberal sections of the committee of union and progress has for some time been becoming severe, and for the moment it looks as if the reactionary element was steadily gaining power.

N. S. W. REVENUE
IS MOUNTING UP

(Special to the Monitor.)

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The net revenue of New South Wales for the month of April was £1,052,000. The principal increases were in stamps, £56,000; railways, £25,000, and tramways, £20,000. The principal decreases were in commonwealth returns, £348,000, and land revenue, £17,000.

The net revenue for the past 10 months amounted to £11,601,000 (\$58,005,000), as compared with £11,547,000 (\$57,735,000) in the corresponding period of 1909-10.

GROWTH OF BRITISH
TRADE REVEALED BY
FIGURES PER HEAD

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—The Board of Trade returns just issued are, perhaps, more than usually interesting. They show that the net imports of merchandise have risen from £182,955,000, or £6 6s. 6d. (\$31) a head in 1861, to £574,664,000 or £12 12s. 9d. (\$82) a head, in 1910; while during the same period the exports have risen from £125,102,000, or £4 6s. 5d. (\$21) a head, to £430,500,000, or £9 9s. 5d. (\$46) a head.

During the year 1910 the imports of bullion amounted to £71,422,000 and the exports to £64,369,000. During the same year the total registered tonnage of British shipping amounted to 11,555,663; the net tonnage of British shipping entered and cleared in the foreign trade at ports within the United Kingdom being 79,823,681, as compared to 54,223,553 of all other nations combined.

The total clearing of the London bankers clearing house for the year was £14,659,000,000 (\$73,295,000,000).

METHODISTS WILL
SET UP COLLEGE

VANCOUVER, B. C.—At the recent conference of the Methodist denomination it was decided, on the recommendation of the college committee, to establish a theological college at Point Grey in affiliation with the provincial university.

This work is now being carried on at the Columbia College, New Westminster, but a new charter will be secured, and this department transferred to the new college. Steps will be taken to raise \$200,000 for the new building.

FRANCE BREAKS INACTIVITY
AND MOVES COLUMN UPON FEZ

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor.)

PARIS—The obvious lack of vigor in the action of the authorities in dealing with the very serious position of affairs in Morocco is calling forth unusually strong criticism from all sections of opinion throughout the country.

The long and almost unaccountable inactivity of the relief column has seemed almost inexplicable, but it now appears from the reports issued at the foreign office that according to despatches received from General Moirer the flying column which has been encamped at El Knitra for the last two weeks has at last resumed its march on Fez. It is also reported that Colonel Brulard's force will reach Dur Dzari within three days.

The delay in the progress of the relief column has it is officially reported been caused by the inhospitable nature of the El Knitra district and the unwillingness or inability of the native population to supply the French troops with provisions, which fact necessitated the delay in transporting the same from the coast.

This reason is not, however, generally accepted as the real one, and the cause of the backwardness of the government in putting a stop to the present state of discord and inconvenience in the country is believed to be political rather than military.

The underlying difficulty about Morocco is not a local one pure and simple; in fact, the state of internal disorder and the apparent incapacity of its ruler to deal with it would, in the opinion of many, quickly disappear if international questions did not lie underneath.

The well-known differences of opinion in European politics as to the future of Morocco constitute practically the sole cause of the present rebellious attitude of the tribes, who are aware that it is only the fear of European complications which prevents France from taking such military action as would speedily put an end to the state of rebellion.

The tribes fully realize also that military power alone is not going to solve the problem, for, as they all know, there has been for the last three years a French army at Casablanca fully capable of effectually dealing with the disturbances that have been continuously going on in the immediate vicinity, and yet no step whatever has been taken by the military authorities to stop it.

It is upon this knowledge that they trade and it is this which is really responsible for the present state of disorder and anarchy, and which is in fact the only serious obstacle to the immediate restoration of order in Morocco.

The suspicion and distrust that has been shown against France's action has been mainly accountable for her almost unparalyzing lack of activity in taking the necessary steps to make the numerous local tribes understand once and for all that civilization insists upon the recognition of at least a reasonable measure of order in the country, for it is well known that the moment the tribes realize that France has a free hand things will quickly settle down and order be restored.

France is sensitive to German opinion on this question, and she could not but be greatly influenced by the statements in the semi-official newspapers, which are so often used in Berlin for the purpose of voicing the official trend of thought, and which wisely or unwisely make it known that, although Germany

SWEET PEAS ARE
GROWN FOR PRIZE
IN A SUBMARINE

Award of \$5000 Causing Many Attempts in Queer Places Including Coal Mine and Inside Tiny War Craft

(Special to the Monitor.)

LONDON—One thousand pounds (\$5000) is offered as a prize in the sweet pea competition, and several competitors are finding curious places for growing the flowers. A lieutenant is growing his in a submarine, taking them out for a daily airing on the conning tower.

This gentleman has an advantage over the ordinary competitor in that he has not to compete with worms and snails, and has also the advantage of electricity in raising the flowers.

Another competitor is growing his in a coal mine, which has no doubt advantages peculiar to that position.

VANCOUVER SEEKS
FORT GEORGE LINE

VANCOUVER, B. C.—It is reported that the business men of this city will endeavor to enlist the aid of the government for the construction of a railway between Vancouver and Fort George, in the northern central portion of the province, the government to decide which of the railways proposed to be built in that direction is to receive the assistance.

It is felt that the need of such a road is urgent if Vancouver merchants are to hold the trade of that region, as the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway will bring it into closer communication with Edmonton than with the cities of southern British Columbia, unless immediate steps are taken to secure the rail connection asked for.

LABOR GOVERNMENT
PROPOSES NEW BANK
TO TRADE AND ISSUE

(Special Correspondence of the Monitor.)

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Before sailing for England to attend the coronation and the imperial conference, the Hon. A. Fisher attended a meeting of the cabinet when a plan of campaign for the next session was settled.

Among the measures to be introduced would be, the prime minister stated, amendments to the arbitration and conciliation act, the transcontinental railway bill, and the banking bill.

Progress would be made, he hoped, with the navigation bill. With regard to the banking bill, this would provide for the establishment of a commonwealth bank to be a trading bank and bank of issue managed in the same way as the present financial institutions.

In the event of the state government being anxious to cooperate with the government in this scheme, facilities would be afforded for so doing, for it was far from the intention of the government that the commonwealth bank should be in any way detrimental to the states.

The commonwealth bank would have numerous branches and while there would be no desire to interfere in any way with the state banks, the latter would find in the establishment of the commonwealth bank a new competitor.

VICTORIA'S WHEAT
FIELDS PROSPER

MELBOURNE, Vic.—According to a second estimate issued by the government statist there is a good increase in the wheat yield of Victoria for 1910-11.

The area harvested for grain is given as 2,398,089 acres out of a total area cultivated of 2,638,115 acres, or an increase of 3,987,000 acres on the figures of the previous year.

The total yield is estimated at 34,813,019 bushels, an average of 14.52 bushels per acre as compared with 28,780,100 bushels, and an average of 13.2 bushels per acre in the preceding season.

REVENUE RECORD
IN NEW ZEALAND

(Special to the Monitor.)

WELLINGTON, N. Z.—Mr. Millar, the acting treasurer, stated during the course of a speech delivered at Dunedin that the revenue for the year, including a balance of £432,316 carried over from the previous year, amounted to £10,729,589 (\$53,647,945).

This, he pointed out, constituted a record, as did also the expenditure, which amounted to £9,343,146 (\$46,715,730). It is also claimed that £50,000,000 of the public debt of £21,000,000 is repaid.

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Is still open, and a dollar award is made each week to the youthful Monitor photographer who sends in the most acceptable picture of children at play, school scenes, historic places, picturesque views, quaint houses, city or country scenes, either characteristic or unusual. (Blue prints not available.) Address "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

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WARD'S

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ENGLISH AS A WORLD LANGUAGE

COMMENTING on the need of English spelling reform, Brander Matthews said lately at Columbia University that English is becoming a world language, not because it is so specially adapted for general easy understanding as because of the presence of English-speaking people in every part of the globe, taking active share in the work of the world. Professor Matthews thinks that our antiquated spelling hinders this progress toward a world-wide use of the tongue, which is, however, bound to come. He says that spelling is only a fashion, just like any other fashion, and may and should be changed at need.

Meeting the objection that if words were spelled as they sound it would cause confusion, he quoted the sentence, "The fast man tied his fast horse fast to the tree on fast day." Here fast implies that the horse could not budge and it also means that it could run a mile a minute, perhaps; it means a man who indulges himself and also refers to rigid abstemiousness. In spite of these exactly opposed meanings of the same group of letters the sentence is not confusing.

Professor Matthews ended by advising his audience either to adopt the reformed orthography advocated by the simplified spelling board, or to go still further and spell words in any way they liked.

American Opera

The Musical Courier sadly voices its regrets that the real American opera has not yet arrived, but it hopes that the near production of Nevins' "Twilight," and next season's premiere of the \$10,000 prize opera ("Mona," by Professor Parker) will enable it to cry "Eureka," and rejoice in a gladsome welcome with the rest of our musical nation.—Current Literature.

Of Humility

HUMILITY is a virtue of so general a so exceeding good influence, that we can scarce purchase it too dear. For he who is lowly in his own eyes and sensible of his own failings makes no difficulty to acknowledge his offenses against his neighbor and gives all reasonable satisfaction to any who have cause to be angry with him.—Thomas a Kempis.

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Hume Centenary to Be Observed

DAVID HUME, Scotch philosopher and historian, is another of the famous folk who is properly celebrated in this present year by centenary honors. That Hume did not continue his production of philosophical works after his output of history began has been attributed to a growing indifference in him to the subjects to which he had given such long studies; but a commentator in the London Times finds rather that he had already fully expressed his philosophical ideals, they had become a turning point for the thinking of his time, and he was content to rest there. It is one of his own celebrated sayings that the purpose of true metaphysics is to destroy the false and adulterate; that this is a fatigue to which we must submit in order to live at ease ever after.

Hume is described as having been a man of curiously flaccid and phlegmatic appearance, and to have shown an almost infantile simplicity and gaiety among his friends, as if he would hide from the world the deep and serious purpose of his work.

Delaherche, the Potter

Delaherche, the potter, is spoken of in Handicraft as a worker in a handsome grey (stoneware) which has been regarded as copied by our commercial potters in America. Delaherche's porcelain is simple, almost naive in shape and ornamentation, the design for the most part being intaglio spot-like foliations picked out in pinks, blues and greens. It has much of the simplicity of early European peasant work, yet possesses the distinction peculiar to this great potter, who is the first of the potters to have had a "one man" exhibition in the Musée des Arts Decoratifs, several of his pieces having been bought by the state for that museum.

DEVELOPMENT OF EGYPT RAPID



(Copyright by G. N. Morbig, Khartoum.)
NATIVE MARKET AT QMDURMAN, NEAR KHARTOUM, EGYPT.

THE rapid development of Egypt has frequently been referred to, and that these accounts are in no way exaggerated is proved by the fact that it is now an easy matter to leave Khartoum central at 3:30 in the afternoon, travel over the bridge round Khartoum north to the capital Abu Raouf ferry, crossing the river at that point by a tugboat and barge. Landing on the other side another train takes one to Omdurman central, where it may be necessary to wait half an hour. Undertaking this trip recently the party spent half an hour in visiting the market place, eventually proceeding from Omdurman central to Mogren, and thence back to Khartoum central, where they landed at 7:30 p. m.

About the "Sunday Lady"

Miss Martha Berry is known throughout the mountain country of Georgia as "The Sunday Lady of Possum Trot."

Miss Berry is a southerner herself, and familiar enough with backwoods conditions to be in sympathy with the boys and girls who haven't the advantages that most youngsters possess. Nine years ago she gathered a few of the one-suspender boys into a little log cabin on her estate and told them a few things that made them want to hear more. On the following Sunday she talked to a larger audience, and pretty soon the little cabin wasn't big enough for a meeting place. So Miss Berry gave a house and got two teachers to help her and they set out systematically to spread industrial education.

In 1902 there were five students and two teachers. Now there are 200 students and 25 teachers. The school property has increased in value from \$5000 to \$200,000.

Mr. Roosevelt has given much time and attention to the Berry school. He says he believes in the school because "it was initiated and is being carried on in a spirit which combines to an extraordinary degree adherence to a very lofty ideal with the most practical common-sense in realizing it."—New York Times.

Tulips

Along the lawn the tulip lamps are lit. Amber, and amaranth, and ivory. Porphyry, silver, and chalcidony. Filled with the sunlight and the joy of it.

The tulip lamps are lit—the spring's own gold Glows burning bright in each illuminated cup. Wrought in those secret mines of dusky mold Where winter's hidden hoard was garnered up.

—Rosamond Marriott Watson.

Of Norse Writers

These Northern men never condescend to look for ornamental words—they have no devices, no tricks at all—nothing but great, smooth, frank strength. They are my despair! I could never write a page like Bjornson though I studied for a century. But I could imitate in English a florid Romantic. Ornamental luxurious work isn't the hardest. The hardest is perfect simplicity.—Lafadio Hearn.

Dr. Johnson wrote "Rasselas" in the evenings of a fortnight—London Outlook.

CHARM OF MAC DOWELL'S MUSIC

THE music of Edward MacDowell is fast gaining that widespread appreciation which will give it permanent life. It has two qualities that make it good music—simplicity and style. Among the shorter lyrics, for example, there is hardly a single one which does not appeal to the ordinary listener, even if he is no enthusiast over music. It contains melodies as simple, and as perfect, as the songs of Schubert, and at the same time it has remarkable variety, because MacDowell was a composer who transmitted scenes from life to notes and his poetic observation found many kinds of scenes to interest him. It has style because it never loses its individuality. Even the

layman, with a common musical ear, can recognize the work of MacDowell as readily as the work of one of the Bachs, or of Wagner, or of Grieg.

What is most remarkable about his music, however, considering its simplicity, is that it is in accord with the modern taste which likes "program" music—the color pictures of Debussy and Bantock, the mental yearnings of Strauss, the descriptive tales of Smetana and Borodine. And MacDowell's is essentially program music. His simplest lyrics have a dramatic quality or a picturesqueness which gives them a place on the program of the concert pianist, who refuses to play many delightful pieces, such, for example, as Schumann's "Kinder-scenen," on the mere plea of too great simplicity. Thus his music pleases both the layman and the trained listener. To the simple, it is simple; to those who hear deeper, it has no shallowness. The farmer's boy who recognizes in it the splash and ripple of his own meadow brook; the southern lady, who hears anew the characteristic rhythm of Uncle Remus; the New Englander, whether he be West or East, to whom is recalled the memories of many a deserted farm; the traveler across whose path has come a floating iceberg; the lover of romance who dreams of Spanish galleons—these are only a few of the many whom MacDowell's music will always please.—Four Seas.

Indian Bread

The edible value of the cambium, or inner bark of a tree, is well understood by Indians; that of the pine, spruce and fir is eaten in the spring time, while that of the yellow pine, hemlock and red alder is preserved for winter use. A hole in the ground is lined with hot stones, which are covered with the leaves of the skunk cabbage to keep the bark from burning. Within this the mucilaginous strips are packed and covered with the skunk cabbage leaves, then over all are placed layers of bark and cedar mats. In four days the cambium, steamed to a pulp, is ground with a pestle on a flat stone, then formed into brick-like cakes and dried.—American Museum Journal.

If our love were but more simple We should take him at his word; And our lives would be all sunshine In the sweetness of our Lord.

—F. W. Faber.

And thought one step higher Would set me highest, and in a moment quit.

The debt immense of endless gratitude, So burdensome still paying, still to owe; Forgetful what from Him I still received, And understood not that a grateful mind

By owing owes not, but still pays, at once Indebted and discharged.

—John Milton.

GREAT MASTERS AND A HOME

MRS. GARDNER'S home, Fenway Court, standing in the Fens of Boston, may rightly be named unique among art museums. While houses of the old world are often opened to the public to show their art treasures, much as this home is thrown open upon occasion, yet there is no private house one knows in the old world which was planned and developed systematically as a boarding place of such treasure. This is what gives individuality to Fenway Court. It is not on the one hand a bona-fide museum with collections arranged in formal fashion in otherwise bare galleries, nor is it a home of long generations past where miscellaneous things have accumulated responsive to the taste and interests of the several family groups. In Mrs. Gardner's house every object has its place with relation to all the other things and has been bought and set in position for the definite purpose of expressing as perfect an artistic idea as possible. Yet the impression of home life is still preserved, even while the connoisseur's eye is satisfied by the artistic relevancy of every nook and corner of the spacious rooms.

These things make clear the reason for the being of beautiful paintings, especially to the American visitor whose experience of such art has been chiefly confined to galleries and museums. For example one comes upon a writing desk of delicate gift with rose-colored furnishings, upon which at the back edge stands an exquisite young Raphael—not that Raffaello was not always young, but the drooping heads in this little Pietà and the slender figures look very much like those of his teacher Perugino as one recalls them in the great fresco in Florence and the paintings of the Belle Arti. Seeing this perfect bit of art disposed just so, as lesser folk might tack up a chromo calendar, one realizes that art is not something to be shut under glass and looked at dutifully now and again, but is something to be lived with every day, a vital part of human existence. The lady of Fenway Court may drop down at this desk at any moment—her letter-book lies there—and unawed by the fam-

ous presence scratch a line to her dress-maker or the friend she would have at tea. Pictures were painted, then, to be always there like our dearest friends and our books, intimate, near, often unseen, unheard, but always with their comfort ready at need.

In the great Dutch dining room Mrs. Gardner has another writing table of soberer purpose and size, where a noble Rembrandt landscape stands. Like the little Raphael this painting needs the closer approach of the eye and is far better disposed so than hanging on a wall.

Of the Raphael the catalogue of the collection remarks, to the contentment of the visitor who has noted the Peruginesque qualities for himself, "This little Pietà shows Raphael at that exquisite moment when he was still searching, still almost a Perugino; indeed the little picture, but for its child-like delicacy and sweet shyness, might be Perugino's, so golden clear is the color, so dainty the feathery trees. The subject could scarcely have been treated in a gentler, more hushed, deeper spirit." This painting formed part of a predella at Perugia, and was known as the "King of Naples Raphael." It was sold by the church at Perugia to Queen Christina of Sweden in 1663. On the sale of her collection it passed into the famous Orleans gallery, sold in London in 1798.

Class Was Small but Satisfactory

The College of France, founded in Paris by Francis I. offers at the present day not only strictly academic instruction, but opportunities for the higher education in general. The following anecdote, from "The Color of Paris," shows how far the college carries its scrupulousness. Every subject, even the most abstruse, will continue to be taught there as long as one solitary individual in all Europe desires to pursue it.

Certain courses are followed by two or three persons only. They tell the story of a professor of mathematics. This professor, who was extremely absent-minded, had lectured for a whole year to only one pupil.

He was perfectly satisfied that it should be so, but it occurred to him one day that he ought to congratulate his rare disciple, and he accordingly did so.

"Monsieur does not recognize me," replied the pupil. "I am monsieur's coachman, and I always wait here until monsieur has finished his lecture."—Youths Companion.

Scotch Students

Many a man who never had any "schooling" gets an education, and often a surprisingly good one. A traveler in Scotland once met a farmer whose ground rent was about \$20 a year and who wrote poetry in Gaelic that was of high order.

The same traveler met a youth in Scotland who rode from home on horseback to the seaport, and then across Scotland to Aberdeen, where he sold his horse to enter the university.

It is related of another Scotchman that he was overheard repeating a line of Tennyson, whereupon some one asked him what poet he liked best.

"Homer," he replied. "Whose translation do you read?" "I rarely read a translation," he said, wiping the fish scales from his apron. "I like best to read Homer in the original Greek."—Minneapolis Tribune.

True Equality

THE men of culture are the true apostles of equality. The great men of culture are those who have had a passion for diffusing, for making prevail, for carrying from one end of society to the other, the best knowledge, the best ideas of their time.—Matthew Arnold.

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CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Garden Calendar

Keeping a calendar in a garden is a pretty way to mark the summer hours and a story in St. Nicholas tells all about it. The children were to plant such flowers in the garden as would come up again after the winter is over. They were to plan so as to have a flower in bloom every day from the first flower in April till the middle of September. Uncle Jack offered to pay for the necessary flowers if the children would work out the system carefully. They also kept a written diary of everything important that happened in the garden.

Some of the flowers had to be planted as bulbs in the preceding fall, but the list they selected when finished made the following "time table of bloom," which will probably fit almost any part of our country, though the dates will vary.

April 15-May 10, narcissus, white; April 17-May 9, tulips, white, yellow, orange.

May 8-June 15, pyrethrum, white, pink; May 27-June 15, summer, ragged-sailors, white, blue, pink.

June 6-July 10, sweet-williams, pink.

red; June 13-July 5, canterbury-bells, lavender, pink; June 23-all summer, sweet alyssum, white; June 28-July 10, hollyhocks, yellow, pink.

July 2-August 15, phlox, white, pink; July 6-all summer, gaillardia, yellow.

Writing to Uncle Jack about it young Jack said that they had had a very successful season, all told, "though one day Chick Chester's puppy got into the plot and trying to dig down to China had to get a sweet-william out of the way before he could start."

TODAY'S PUZZLE

LETTER ENIGMA.

My first is in food, but not in eat;
My second is in carrot, but not in beet;
My third is in ire, but not in wrath;
My fourth is in plaster, but not in lath;
My fifth is in nose, but not in ear;
My sixth is in danger, but not in fear;
My whole is the name of one we all love,
And you'll know who it is when you solve the above.

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S RIDDLE.
Clock.

School Bank

On the walls of the school bank at Public School 77, Manhattan, may be seen the signs, "Don't spend, but save," "Don't let your money burn a hole in your pocket—put it in the bank," "A penny saved is a penny earned," and many other thrifty mottoes.

The bank is situated in the reconstructed basement lumber room. From its iron-grated windows and its adding machine to the certified stamp of the New York Clearing House, this school boys' bank presents the exact reproduction of a well-organized metropolitan banking house.

The bank has its own stationery, showing the officers, and a capital of \$300. Several boys have saved a sufficient number of pennies to buy themselves a new suit of clothes.

All the officers and directors are boys attending Public School 77, boys all under 15 years of age. Yet they carry on the management of the bank with the efficiency and enthusiasm of experienced business men.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, May 24, 1911

The Summer White House

IF THERE ever was a time when the President of the United States felt the lack of a suitable place in which to spend the summer, if the need of a summer White House ever pressed itself upon him to the point of urgency, if he ever felt July approaching in advance of arrangements for a hot weather executive mansion, it must have been due to his neglect to mention the fact in the hearing of the public. All that it was necessary for him to do at any time was simply to say what kind of a summer home he wanted, and where, and responses would have been showered upon him by people in all parts of this broad and beautiful land eager to extend to him their hospitality.

Take it at the present moment, when somebody, speaking very likely without the slightest authority, has hinted that the President would like to shift around a little during the summer. There is nothing to show that the President is not perfectly content when he is at Beverly. On the contrary, there is everything to show that he is. But somebody has said that he is not, and the statement is scarcely uttered before summer homes are being pressed upon him from all parts of the country. He can have a mansion built to suit him on Lake Minnetonka, Minn., if he will only say the word. Among the latest to come in are offers of a summer home on an island in the St. Lawrence river, and of a summer White House on the summit of Bald Knob, Tennessee.

Apparently there is not a large city or a small town in the United States that would not gladly erect a summer White House if any assurance could be given that the President would occupy it, but the difficulty would arise from his inability to please all sections if he should undertake to please any in this respect. Cincinnati might feel outraged should he accept a summer home in Cleveland; if he accepted a summer home in Minneapolis, he would doubtless have to accept one also in St. Paul; it would be nonsense to talk of a summer home for the President in Chicago without making arrangements for one also in St. Louis; he would lose the vote of Kansas City in 1912 if he accepted a summer White House in Omaha; New Orleans would not speak to him should he accept a hot-weather executive mansion in San Francisco, and he might as well give up the Pacific Northwest as lost if he accepted a summer executive mansion in Portland, Ore., Tacoma or Seattle without accepting one in each.

All the places mentioned have charms, no doubt, and if the President were summer homeless, any of them might well be considered seriously; but there is probably no place in the land that can hold a candle to Beverly in the one particular that it is the spot he likes best. This seems to be an argument in its favor that cannot be affected by the flattering offers coming in from all other quarters.

THE battleship Idaho has steamed up the Mississippi as far as Vicksburg—the farthest north of any modern war vessel. But what the Mississippi needs is not battleships, but steamboats. Gasoline boats would help some.

University Printing Plants

OLDER universities of the country have for some years been steadily increasing their printing and publication facilities. In this they have only been keeping pace with commercial institutions, however. Today nearly every great industrial, mercantile and financial concern has its own printing plant, its own staff of printing experts. In the nature of a revelation it came to many, a few years ago, that one of the successful competitors for a government stamp-printing contract was a western industrial corporation whose general business was far removed from the printing art. In the case of universities, close to established printing and publishing houses, the need has not been so great in the past for plants of their own, but it is understood that Harvard is at the present time contemplating very wide expansion in this line. It is believed that, with a publishing-house at its disposal, a vehicle might be found for putting between covers much if not all of the research and literary achievement of its professors. That this would add greatly to the sum of popular knowledge there can be no doubt. One of the greatest steps taken by Dr. Harper in the process of building up the University of Chicago was the establishment of a university press whose output now is not far short of that of any other in the world.

But the gift of a complete printing establishment to Princeton recently by Charles Scribner reveals more clearly than has heretofore been known to the general public the growth which this branch of college activity has taken on in these later years. The case of Princeton may be referred to, perhaps, as typical. As little was known of the expansion of printing facilities of that institution until Mr. Scribner made his gift as is known now, with any degree of accuracy, concerning the printing facilities of American colleges in general. But, presumably, Princeton is neither very far ahead nor very far behind in this particular.

The Princeton press handles all of the university bulletins. The annual catalogue is included in the official publication list, as are also reports of the president, treasurer and such officers. Then there is a great output of "unofficial" literature which includes various publications of the members of the faculty. In the newspaper and periodical line there are the Alumni Weekly, the Daily Princetonian, the Nassau Herald, the Princeton Theological Review and the American Economic Association Quarterly, a large magazine. To this list may be added books of the various clubs and classes, and theses and dissertations of candidates for advanced degrees, and books privately printed by Princeton men.

The Scribner gift will greatly increase the possibilities of the Princeton press, and it will have a yet wider influence, since it must call attention to the facilities and needs in this respect of all the other colleges. We may learn to our satisfaction, as a result, that some universities have traveled far beyond our knowledge in this direction, and, to our regret, that some, for one reason or another, have not traveled so far as they should.

NEW YORK may some day see the necessity as well as the economy of making use of the ocean as a source of water supply.

Vetoed by Governor Foss

Now that Governor Foss has declined to be party to the extension of Boylston street and consequent mutilation of the Fens region of the Boston park system, the fight of those who are opposing this reactionary proposition seems to be transferred at once to the halls of legislation, where an effort may be made on Thursday to override the veto. Shrewd, resourceful politicians aided in enacting the bill. They reckoned on the Governor's approval and are not likely to take his rejection meekly, especially if they are working for tenacious "interests."

We believe that the most intelligent and public spirited elements of the community are opposed to any tampering with the parks. The Governor, by his veto, followed a wise and patriotic course. Although he had previously gone on record in favor of the invasion of the Fens in order to increase the value of property in which he happened to have an interest, he has given public evidence of his unwillingness to use his power as a public official in a manner that would aim to promote his private advantage. That large proportion of citizens who hold it to be of great importance to let the city grow around its beautiful breathing-places, instead of trampling them thoughtlessly out of existence, owe thanks to Governor Foss for his consideration. To let ordinary traffic cross the Fens, whether by state or city action, can mean nothing less than to tarnish the fresh beauty of that city oasis, and to render commonplace a city asset that has been in large measure unique.

The veto of the act making appropriations for the public schools of Boston is based on the Governor's opposition to the mandatory clause in Section 2 of the bill. If passed in this form he believes that it would establish a dangerous precedent of legislative interference with details of administration which under normal conditions would far better be left to local school committees. The reply of the elementary teachers of Boston and their friends to this is, that the Legislature already has repeatedly given specific instructions to the Boston school committee and conditioned its authorizations of financial aid upon such definite policies being carried out; and that conditions in Boston now are by no means normal, so far as adequate pay of the large army of women who teach in the lower grades is concerned.

This is not an issue to be used for political or personal ends, nor to be dealt with in any legalistic spirit. A way out can readily be devised by the Legislature in dealing with the veto. The authority of the Legislature need not be emphasized; the natural pride of the school committee can be protected; and at the same time a deserving body of public servants can be assured of better pay.

THERE is to be the usual recommendation that some of the navy yards be discontinued, and there is to be the usual agreement on the part of friends of all the navy yards that none of those they are interested in shall be touched.

Emigration From Scotland

THE Scotch are leaving Scotland in groups and companies so large as to recall the days when the Irish exodus was at its height. The movement outward has been in progress for several years; it has increased with great rapidity lately. Two vessels left the Clyde early in the present month, one with 1700 emigrants for Canada, another with 1000 emigrants for New York. Since then another vessel has taken 1200 emigrants, another 500, another 900 and still another 800 from Scottish points to Quebec, Montreal and New York. Scotch immigration was only 20,000 ten years ago. In 1905 it reached 41,510 and in 1906, 53,161, when for the first time it exceeded the Irish outflow. It passed this mark, however, in 1907, when it reached 66,363. A year later it had fallen to 52,888, but even then it exceeded the Irish total by about 8000.

Western Canada has been drawing largely upon Scotland in recent years, but the United States has received a fair share of the emigration. Arrivals in both countries account only in part, however, for the poor showing made by Scotland in the census just completed. According to the returns, not only the rural districts of Scotland but the cities are showing the effects of the drain. Glasgow, for example, gained only 3 per cent in population in the decade preceding the count. Edinburgh in the ten years had grown from 317,450 to 320,239. In the same period Dundee, whose population is 164,616, gained only 3716. As a complement to all this, the census shows that the land under cultivation in Scotland is decreasing, while that under forests is increasing. Australia and South Africa are getting large numbers of Scotch emigrants, while a considerable number drift to England and to other parts of the United Kingdom.

There is no appearance of any unusual industrial conditions at the bottom of this movement. Agricultural wages are said to be high. The northern part of Britain in recent years has been as prosperous, in a general sense, as the southern. At the present time the manufacturing towns are busy, and employment is less difficult to obtain than it was last year. Unquestionably the unrest that leads to emigration is due in large part to the breaking of home and communal ties. A few go; their going induces a larger number to follow; the flow increases until it becomes a flood. This is the history of modern emigrations. And doubtless many of those who join in the exodus might do better to remain at home.

FASHION or custom, or whatever it is, is a great tyrant. For instance, Chicago has just had hotter than midsummer weather, but because, according to Chicago usage, it was not time for straw hats, only a few were worn.

IF A Panama canal bond of reasonable denomination only had a coupon attached entitling one to visit the isthmus, or rather the zone, at the opening, then indeed Secretary MacVeagh could hardly make change fast enough.

GENERAL REYES will put his visit to Havana to excellent account if he will study at short range, while there, the causes that have contributed toward the stability of the Cuban republic.

ARIZONA and New Mexico will be interested in the announcement that Alsace-Lorraine, which did not get into line until long afterward, has now a constitution.

SENATOR CULLOM is engaged on his "Recollections." Unquestionably he has material enough for an interesting and valuable book.

Germany and Arbitration

IN THE original note of Secretary Knox to the foreign offices of other nations, asking if proposals looking to the negotiation of general arbitration treaties with this country would be considered, Germany, of course, was included. Great Britain was the first nation to return a favorable reply, and the fact that steps were immediately taken to arrange a peace pact between the two great English-speaking nations gave rise to the widespread impression that an Anglo-American alliance was in contemplation. In the meantime France had also indicated her willingness to consider such a proposal; and partly with the view of dispelling the idea of exclusiveness of any kind in relation to this matter, and with the further purpose of emphasizing the fact that it is the desire of the United States to be at peace with all the world, the secretary of state decided to open negotiations for unlimited arbitration with France and Great Britain simultaneously.

So far no communication touching upon this subject has been received at the state department from Germany. Nothing is officially known by Secretary Knox regarding the attitude of the German government toward unlimited arbitration. The German chancellor's disinclination to arbitration, as revealed by his utterances in the Reichstag, has, of course, been made known by the newspaper reports, as has also been the friendship for it displayed by the German socialist and radical groups; but cognizance cannot be taken of press despatches. In view of Germany's silence, Secretary Knox can go no farther than to permit it to be known, as a general expression of American diplomatic and public sentiment, that proposals looking to the negotiation of unrestricted arbitration treaties with all nations would be welcomed by this government.

It is held in some quarters that the obstacle in the way of such a compact between the United States and Germany lies in the fact that, while in Germany the government possesses treaty-making powers, in the United States confirmation by the Senate of all treaties is essential to their ratification. In this connection it is said that when, once before, an arbitration treaty was a subject of diplomatic correspondence between the United States and Germany, the latter took the position that, while the convention proposed would be absolutely binding upon her from the moment of its approval by the government, the United States would not be obligated to arbitrate questions in dispute until the Senate had passed upon them in each specific instance.

It must be clear to all thinking people that this so-called obstacle would cut very little figure if Germany were otherwise prepared to accept the general arbitration scheme; that it will cut no figure whatever when Germany shall accept the doctrine that universal peace is not only desirable but feasible. For the present, the only course left open to the United States and other nations in agreement on this point is to demonstrate in their relations with each other its entire practicability. Germany is only waiting to see.

WITH receipts netting more than \$50,000, the gala performance of "Money" in honor of Emperor William evidently made money for the Drury Lane management.

REJUVENATION of Ireland, agriculturally as well as politically, lends color to the assertion that before long the Emerald Isle may become the larder of England. Heretofore this distinction has gone to Denmark. Danish butter, eggs, poultry, bacon find their way in enormous quantities across the North sea. The superior quality of Denmark's food products, as well as the care bestowed in packing and shipping, makes them ever welcome among the British. But Ireland, with a soil unsurpassed north of the continental countries, has been observant. Irish dairy owners, following the example of Denmark, have combined into cooperative concerns. England imports annually more than \$120,000,000 worth of butter. Ireland last year was able to send away \$20,000,000 worth. The organization of which Sir Horace Plunkett is president has proved instrumental in increasing the number of creameries, egg depots and bacon factories.

That Ireland is in a fair way to become a second Denmark need not cause alarm to the Scandinavian nation. Not only Europe, but Asia, Africa and even South America buy butter from countries more favorably situated for its production. There is plenty of room for both the Irish and the Danes to progress with their dairy industries, and if closer trade relations between Ireland and England result in full political understandings, Denmark will doubtless be among the first nations to welcome the Irish products into the arena of well-meaning competition.

That only a beginning has been made with agricultural Ireland is apparent. Many lessons must be learned. Cultivation of the soil on the most advanced lines is necessary. Denmark did not reach her eminence as a butter country at one leap. Experimentation, failures perhaps, fresh starts forward, all this the Danes had to bear before the present success was attained. But Ireland has the advantage in that it need not follow in the footsteps of the other country. Climatic conditions are similar. The Dublin poultry conference proved a distinct surprise to many who did not think that close to 25,000,000 hens are industriously at work supplying the home and foreign markets. England uses annually more than \$40,000,000 worth of eggs coming from other lands. The poultry produce of Ireland amounted last year to about \$18,000,000. In the London market eggs from Ireland now bring more money than either the Dorset or the Welsh product.

The day should not be far distant when Ireland can offer itself as a type of agricultural country worthy of emulation. But it will be well to progress cautiously lest sudden success and abundant, sporadic yields make for carelessness. The soil must be nurtured unceasingly, or returns will be disappointing. Not a few fertile sections of the United States have been exploited without due consideration for what proper cultivation exacts. If Ireland follows closely the Danish example, however, the island cannot go astray agriculturally.

IT OUGHT to be kept in remembrance, perhaps, especially with reference to Portugal, that startling rumors of revolutions and startling revolutions are two very different things.

LONDON may be the scene of the coronation, but a St. Louis fur house lends the American touch by furnishing much of the ermine for the royal robes.

Making Irish Soil Pay